HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 121— BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 24 1927 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
28 May	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7 952
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8,283
8th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th May	*ALIPORE ..	China & Japan
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
12th „	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
25th May	KHANDALA..	East & S. Africa.
25th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	25 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 June	2 July
S ado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	13th May
Honolulu Maru..	13th May	27th „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th „	5th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	miontgomery)
Amritsar	Karachi	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,583
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable, energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA: or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building B'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN and WOMEN, desirous of earning money in spare hours. Apply with anna stamp. Mr. GUPTA, C/o Post Box No. 2109, Bombay.
A 263

WANTED—Good MAGICIANS, CIRCUS MEN, ACROBATS, CONCERTS, STAGE DANCING GIRLS, conjurors and other artists. Apply Box No. 1972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R251

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Any immediate temporary service. Kindly write registered letters with acknowledgments. DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
A 262

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photograhs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Lodge Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter for how long your sight has been lost. I shall cure you without knife. For particulars Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P R 28515 A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosoti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.
Doosoti From As. 13 per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.
Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longeloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longeloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1-4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longeloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE,
K4

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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Grafts-man.
T R28583

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, on a salary of Rs. 1,200/50/1,500 per mensem, plus conveyance Allowance in accordance with the rules of the Corporation.

The post is at present a supernumerary one; but the selected candidate will be confirmed in the post on the 1st April, 1928, or after such period of probation not exceeding 6 months in all as may be considered necessary.

Applicants must have been regularly trained as Civil Engineers, particularly in Sanitary Engineering, and should have had preferably about 10 years' practical experience in Civil Engineering. They must have administrative ability and good and sound knowledge and experience in designing, estimating, supervising and maintaining large Drainage and Sewerage Works. They must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, (England), or the Institution of Engineers, (India), or must hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or must be Graduates in Civil Engineering of any recognized European, American or Indian University.

Applications stating age, training and qualifications with copies of not more than three testimonials and two references should be addressed to THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY and should reach him not later than 31st August, 1927.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefit of the Leave Rules and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal Servants for the time being in force.

Employees in Bombay Municipal service are not debarred from employing for the post, but such applications should be made through the Heads of their respective Departments.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 20th May, 1927.
28603

NOTICE

TENDERS invited for CONTRACT of BARODA HOTEL from August, 1927. Annual visitors 1,800, Guests (1st and 2nd class) 200 and 100 Servants. Boarding, Wines, Cigar and Aerated Water Rates to be submitted, Government provides everything else. Persons possessing sufficient experience in Hotel Business need only give tenders before 10th June, 1927. Further particulars to be had from

F. S. KALE,
Guest House Superintendent,
BARODA.
28602

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WLL BE HELD AT MATHERAN. AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "THE "ROSE HILL" CONSISTING OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Burjorji Paymaster, Fardunji Pallonji Pavri, Dadabhoy Nowroji Saher, Rustomji Jehangirji Morris and Rustomji Jivanji Modi the Executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Phirozeshah Merwanji Murzban, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 28th May 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES AT MATHERAN, the undermentioned property known as the "ROSE HILL" Situate near Hotel Metropole and also known as Fuller Bungalow together with all the furniture and other household effects therein contained.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with three Bungalows, guest house, messuages and out-houses standing thereon and known as the "ROSE HILL" situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba held by the deceased abovenamed under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council Dated the 9th April, 1925, for a period of 30 years commencing from the 1st day of May 1925 containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 38 gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 106 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Solicitor, at his office in great Western Building, Bake house lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and administrator of the estate and effects of A. F. Rayalow (Deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th May 1927 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at PAPDI VILLAGE, BASSEIN, the household furniture, such as, tables, chairs, teapoys, Sewing Machine (Phoenix), violin, piano by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Phono stand, records, vases, pictures, books, iron beds, dressing tables, chest of drawers, hat stand, carpets, meatsafe, cooking utensils, trunks, wearing apparels, palm stands, clock, lamps, crockery, etc., etc.

AND

One "Triumph" Motor Cycle.
One old Motor Bus No. Bom. 6161 and Thana 39, Motor lamps, spare parts, tyre, tubes, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SHIP OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR VESSEL "HOWARD," LYING AFLOAT AT COCHIN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Son, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 6th Proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms the following:—

M. V. "Howard" Length 185 feet—Breadth 30 feet—Depth 16"-9" Flush Deck, Displacement at 12 feet, 1385 tons with her tackle, apparel and Twin. Screw semi-Diesel "Beardmore" Crude Oil Engines 160 B. H. P. each.

It is built of solid teak, Steel bolts coated with Composition Copper Sheathed to L.W.L., Speed 7 knots, Capacity 4368 gallons of crude oil and 6700 gallons of Fresh Water.

The Vessel can be seen lying afloat at Cochin with Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Son, Engineers and Shipbuilders at that Port.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage
On account of Empire Day Holiday
TO-DAY, Tuesday, 24th May 1927 at 8-0 p.m.

SANSHAYA KALLOL

AT THE RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats immediately.

RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of "Revatee."

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

The Greatest Invention of the age.

DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON

"A MODERN MIRACLE"

The De Forest Phono Film

TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Presented in India by

R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

See the acting and hear the natural Voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.

These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.

These vibrations aare magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.

TO-DAY
6-15 and 10 p.m.

PRICES:

Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.

Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
In Savings Deposit Account interest at the
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.,
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.
rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed.
Copies of Rules can be had on application.
Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay May 23.

With a small business, the London Silver market closed quiet with prices 1/16d lower on Saturday. New York Silver closed 56 3/8 cents. To-day the local market ruled steady on better demand from Calcutta operators and prices gradually showed an improving tendency. At the advance there was some liquidation and Vaishakh ruled quiet. Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

Silver Spot	59 2 0
Vaishakh	59 0 0
Jaishta	59 6 0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 23

Owing to firm exchange quotations, there was easy feeling. Stocks are fairly large and the demand is only moderate. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Bar	21 9 9
Jaishta	21 9 0
Ashadh	21 9 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 23

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 3/4 24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 88.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 75.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 23

3 months London discounts 3 29/32 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23

Market opened this morning steady with 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper quoting at Rs. 78 2. Prices quickly hardened to 78/4 on buying by bazar bull operators At the advance a prominent Broker and some exchange Bank sold with a drop of 4 annas in the quotations for June Settlement delivery. There were many sellers of 5 per cent—1945/55 Bonds as wel as of 4 per cent Conversion Loan and 5 per cent 1929/47 at about three annas under ruling quotations. Business was impossible as there were no buyers. At present market feels the absence of investors and keeps a sagging tendency.

3 1/2 Rupee Paper 77.14, 3 per cent Conversion Loan 94.12, 4 per cent 1960/70 89.2, 5 per cent 1935 (taxable) 102.7, 5 per cent 1929/47 (taxable) 101.7, 5 per cent 1933 (taxfree) 103.6, 5 per cent 1945/55 (taxfree) 108,0, 5 1/2 per cent 1928 (taxfree) 106.6, 6 per cent 1927 (taxfree) 101.0, 6 per cent 1930 (taxfree) 105.0, 6 per cent 1931 (taxfree) 106.10, 6 per cent 1932 (taxfree) 107.12, 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan 112.14.

Market quiet.

3 1/2 per cent Paper June Rs. 78/0.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs 77/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1/2 per cent **Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax** Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent **Improvement Trust due 1974** Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195. Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.

Tone of market.—Weak. Forward rates. Delivery 15 June 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78 1945/55 Rs. 107/15.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, May 23

The linseed market continues week in the absence of enquiry. Prices ruled easy on liquidation. The Wheat market is quiet but steady.

Linseed May	11 3 0
Linseed Sept.	11 9 3
Wheat May	7 14 3
Wheat Sept	8 0 6

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), May 21

Wheat Har	4 8 6
Wheat Bhadan	4 11 6
Wheat Asuj	4 13 0
Gram Jeth	3 11 0
Gram Har	3 12 6
Gram Asuj	4 0 6
Barley Jeth	3 6 6
Barley Asuj	3 11 0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 11 0
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 3 3
Cotonseeds Jeth	4 0 6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 5 6

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 5 0 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 3 15 0
Barley	3 6 3
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 4 0
Cottonseeds	4 1 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	4,000 mds.
Gram	2,000 mds.
Barley	400 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Conditions.—Decreasing every grain

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 21

RECEIPTS.

From 1st Sept. to 19th May	26,10,498
Same time last season	29,28,938

EXPORTS.
From 1st Sept. to 19th May.—

	1926/27	1925/26
United Kingdom	12,444	40,517
Continent	2,72,020	4,19,258
China	1,66,662	3,41,507
Japan	10,76,547	11,51,600
Coast Ports	18,280	21,640
U. S. A.	726	1,450
Total	15,46,679	19,75,978
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 19th May 1927		94,766
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1926 to 19th May 1927		6,91,570
Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th May 1927		6,93,268

CASH BALANCE OF GOLERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bombay, May 23.

(in thousands of rupee)

Balance in District Treasuries 31st January, 1927, 2,42,09; 28th February, 1927. 2,64,16; 31st March, 1927, 3,26,27; 30th April, 1927, 2,41,77.

Balance the Imperial Bank of India, 31st January, 1927, 13,44,11; 28th February, 1927, 20,15,98; 31st March, 1927, 24,61,60; 30th April, 1927, 14,58,08.

Balance on total, 31st January, 1927, 15,86,20; 28th February 1927, 22,80,16; 31st March, 1927 27,87,87; 30th April, 1927, 16,99,85.

With the compliments of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 23

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.

Wheat	16,471	cwts.
Linseed	20,080	,,
Rape, Rai, and Mustardseeds	386	,,
Gingellyseed	624	,,
Poppyseed	1,416	,,
Groundnuts	4,923	,,
Cottonseed	9,217	,,
Rice	4,946	,,
Myraboliams	2,808	,,
Cottonseed	9,317	,,
Gram	1,772	,,
Joowar	2,177	,,
Barley	40	,,
Bajree	659	,,
Coal	8,521	tons

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Unfavourable weather continues. July shorts covering. Improved Spot Demand. Futures 11 to 2 Points Higher Spot 10 Points Higher to 16.30c.

LOCAL.—Commission Houses Bought. Quiet Liverpool. Induced longliquidation. Closed Quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Bombay, May 23.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—July Higher 16-26 (11.32 a.m) lower 16.08 (10-04 a.m.).

Liverpool 9-20 a.m.—Scattered showers Galuston (South Texas) district. Entire belt partly cloudy.—Rains badly needed in West texas

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cables under date 21st inst. as under:—

"Somewhat unfavourable weather forecast. Trade buying near months."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The Home markets are firm on unfavourable weather report. We think it advisable to take profit on "Langs" with a view to rebuying on any reactions.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

Fears further unfavourable weather affecting market, favourably. Some long liquidation at the advance.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose:—

"Cotton continues influenced weather if more favourable probably attract selling, undertone firm."

AMERICAN.

On Saturday the New York futures market opened quiet but steady. Reports of unfavourable weather induced heavy short covering in near months. Prices showed an improvement of 18 points. At this level there was some profit taking which caused reaction of 8 points in the prices. The close was steady but irregular near months showing a gain of 7 to 11 points which distant deliveries closed 2 points higher. Ready Cotton was in good demand and prices improved 10 points to 16.30c. The New Orleans Spot market ruled firm and prices were raised by 26 points to 16 cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened quiet but steady unchanged to one point lower. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and towards close there was some short covering with a steady feeling. The market closed unchanged to one point higher. Spot Cotton prices were easier by 2 points to .8-89d. per lb. Demand for Spot Cotton was fairly large with sales of American Cotton figured at 7,000 Bales.

There is no change in the weather conditions. Scattered showers in South Texas are reported with the Cotton belt partly clouded. Crop prospects in West Texas are becoming serious where rains are badly need.

On the whole there is nothing in the general situation to cause a decline of importance in the prices of cotton, while our pointers indicate a higher range of prices and recommend purchases at present level even if the prices go lover temporarily.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 23

Following a small rise of 11 to 4 points in New York futures on Saturday, the local Cotton Market opened steady with Broach July/August delivery being quoted at Rs. 332/8. Prices gradually hardened on steady buying by Commission houses. There was absence of the sellers and the tone displayed by the market was fairly good and prices rose to 335/8 on better Liverpool opening advices. There was some realizing before the close of the market at 4 p.m. Closing quotations of the Marwari Bazar Sessions.

Broach				
Apl/May	328	330	328	329
July/Aug	332/8	33574	332/8	334
Apl/May (1928)	334/8	33578	334	335
Oomra				
May	312	314/8	312	314
July	315	317	315	316
Dec/Jan	317	319	317	318
Bengal				
May	303	303/8	302	303
Dec/Jan	285	285/8	284	285

SEWRI BAZAR.

Bombay, May 23

Later Liverpool advices were quiet which caused some liquidation by Messrs. Indian Cotton, Japan Cotton and Chunilal Bhaichand. The close was quiet but steady.

Broach				
Apl/May	328/8	328/12	327/8	327/8
July/Aug	333	33/8	332	332
Apl/May (1928)	334	334	332/4	332/4
Oomra				
May	312/8	312/8	312	312
July	315/8	315/8	315	315
Dec/Jan	316	316/8	316	316
Bengal				
May	302	302	300	300
Dec/Jan	285	285	284	284

Double Options Premiums:—
F. G. M. G. Broach July/Aug Delivery Rs. 17/- per cdy.
F. G. M. G. Broach Apl/May (1928) Delivery about Rs. 48/- per cdy.

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 23

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,400	4,200
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,900	4,100
Fine M. G. Oomra	3,900	17,300

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 23

Sampin closed this morning firm as under:—

	Yen.
May	213.90+.4.70
August	221.80+.2.30
November	226.9/+.1.30

Bombay, May 23

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 23

The East India Cotton Association.

Bengal May	302
Bengal Dec/Jan	286
Broach Apl/May	328
Bengal July/Aug	334
Bengal Apl/May	335
Oomra May	314
Oomra July	317
Oomra Dec/Jan	318
Southern May/June	330

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23

			Ready Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	308	
,,	Fine	,,	305	
,,	F.G.	,,	300	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	305	
,,	F.G	,,	300	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	325/27	
Nagpur		,,	325/27	
Yeotmal		,,	320/22	
Arvi		,,	318/20	
Amraoti		,,	313/17	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	311/17	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	310/12	
Khandesh	,,	,,	310/12	
Muthia	Fine	,,		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	310/20	
Purna	Average	,,	305/10	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	308/10	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	310/15	
Burwah Sanavad			310/15	

Broach Fine M.G. ,, 338/40+7 May
WesternsGoodHG 312/15 May June+11
Cambodia Fine F G 370/80
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 337/40
Compta F.G.M.G. 345/48 May June+25
Dhollera 322/25 May June+6
Kadi/Vitamgam 327/30

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 23

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Bengal	315	309	302	294
S./P.	311	305	298	290
Rajputana	314	308	301	293
Broach	340	336	330	
Dharwar	349	344	339	
P./A.	352	345	338	331
Kadi	347	344	339	
Dholera	343	340	335	
Kala	349	339	334	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 23

In full-pressed Bales. 21—5—27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	114	3,10,604	2,88,458
Central India	142	2,78,483	3,56,83
Barsi and Nagar	58	1,90,381	2,08,533
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,964	72,73;
Berar	594	5,53,427	4,65,787
Central Provinces	67	2,25,542	2,49,237
Total Oomras..	885	16,25,401	16,32,579
Dholera	2003	1,47,489	2,40,717
N.W. Provinces ..	242	55,414	1,27,880
Rajputana ..	51	48,127	97,805
Sind-Punjab ..	196	1,13,.27	284,369
Broach	1,173	2,15,046	3,10,564
Coompta & Dharwar	496	86,918	88,345
Westerns-Northerns	742	39,749	59,961
Cocanada ..		403	1,966
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	90	16,127	27,027
Persian		3,978	3,757
American.. ..	362	2,08,902	9,618
Egyptian and African	330	62,542	56,922
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	6,570	26,23,668	29,14,697

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

In full pressed Bales.

21—5— 7	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,450	2,85,290 4,61,225
Japan & China	4,950	12,43,209 14,93,113
Coast Ports ..		18,280 21,640
Up-country by Rail		94,766 69,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		11,499 25,486
Total	6400	16,53,514 20,71,081

Surat	381	378	375	
Navsari	396	373	390	
Oomra	327	323	319	313
C. P. 1	339	335	331	325
C. P. 2	333	329	325	319
Khandesh	321	317	313	307
Muthia	319	315	311	305

STOCK EXCHANGE.

FAIRLY STEADY ENQUIRY.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened quiet but steady. Trading for July settlements was begun to-day but it showed only small buying power. The market for mill shares ruled steady and fluctuated with a small swing. The undertone is fairly good and in some quarters though highest of a rise are entertained but certainly there are signs of confidence returning.

There was better enquiry for Tata Iron Shares, prices of which gradually firmed upto ordinary at Rs. 64/12 and Defferds to 243/12. The close was fairly steady. Hydros ruled steady and improved to 1086/4. Bombay Bumahs were in demand around Rs. 700/. There was small improvement in Cement Shares. Alcock, Scindia and Petrol were in better demand. Tramway Shares ruled steady. Steamers also improved to Rs. 210.

At present level of prices, the general opinion appears to be evenly balanced and in the absence of any cause; prices are expected to move within a scalping range, in the near future.

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1470	
Imperial Gon. tributory ..	125	10	368	12
Union	5	0	3-15-	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	8
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	201	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	607	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	47	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	206	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	565	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	850	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	720	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	295	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	696	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	207	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	11
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	50	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	93	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		3/	206	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter ..			5	8
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 23

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady to-day and have remained unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/ per cwt.
Trainship Rs. 11 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
Shipment June Sh. 16/10 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17 per cwt F B H.
B. R&B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	943	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	315	
Broach Fin. Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	447	8
Central India O.	100	16	537	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	..	..	160	
Mill	100	55	156	4
Crescent ..	100	4	235	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	260	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1- 2	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	310	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	150	0
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	953	12
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	212	8
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	395	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	118	12
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	1190		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	27	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	146	4
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1880	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	345	
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	625	
Poenix	100	10	4.0	
Premier..	100	..	12	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8050	
Simplex	100	..	200	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	3	12
Standard	500		1640	
Swadeshi	500		635	
Swan	00	..	165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	105	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	270	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			425	
Bombay Cotton			350	
Bombay Dyeing	940	943 12	940	943 12
Century ..	442 8	447 8	442 8	447 8
Central India	536 4	538 12	536 4	537 8
Colaba Land				160
Crescent ..	227 8	235	227 8	235
Edward Sassoon				150
Fazulbhoy	951 4	953 12	951 4	953 12
Finlays				157 8
Globe				42 8
Gokak				138 12
Indian Bleaching				242 8
Indore Malwa				395
Kohinoor				1190
Madhowjee				146 4
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				100
Mysore				130
New Great				345
Pearl ..		620	625	620 625
Pabany				310
Phoenix				430
Simplex				200
Swadeshi				535
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mills				110
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				78 1
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				107 12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SHORT SIDE NOT ATTRACTIVE.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly priate Report dated Liverpool 27th April.—

AMERICAN FUTURES.

The market has taken a very pronounced turn in an upward direction during the course of the past week, and, particularly as far as the United States is concerned, outside interest has been more in evidence than for quite a long time. This has been due, mainly, to the quite distressing accounts that are proceeding from the area which has been flooded by the Mississippi river. Destruction of property and even quite serious loss of life has occurred, and millions of acres of the most fertile land in the Delta appear to be inundated. It is difficult to picture what exactly is going on there, and it is perhaps easy, with the accounts that are coming forward, to magnify and exaggerate the probable loss as far as our own product is concerned. However, cables received from most reliable quarters dwell on the extreme seriousness of the situation, and apart from the fact that it will take a very considerable time for the waters to recede and to leave the land in a state fit for cultivation, there is the additional drawback of the undoubted loss of mules, seed, farming implements and dwellings that has taken place. Not looking for anything approaching the present disastrous state of affairs when writing the last week or so, we were inclined to look upon the occurrence as one that might easily eventually turn out to the ultimate benefit of the plant, for though some delay would result in farming operations, it would benefit the soil so much by the supply of subsoil moisture, and that, with the additional possibility that corn land would have to be abandoned for cotton, it was quite a reasonable anticipation with favourable weather ensuing during the whole of May, instead of calamity for cotton in that area it might ultimately prove an advantage. However, the gravity of the situation and the extent of the floods had not been grasped then, and it can be realised now that it will be an extremely difficult proposition to successfully cultivate a large portion of this area this season, and then only if climatic conditions are extremely satisfactory. Recent accounts give much more favourable weather and, as far as the district round Memphis is concerned, the situation has apparently seen its worst, but the floods from the river are still sweeping Southwards and the danger spot is approaching New Orleans. Until there is a definite change, and the position can be better diagnosed when the waters recede, operators and the markets generally will be on tenter-hooks, and any suspicion of a return to unfavourable weather will meet with a rapid response in rising prices. Consequently, it is dangerous at the moment to attempt the short side, even though the opinion is held that, from a cotton point of view circumstances are exaggerated, for if is so easy to be stampeded by sensational news. It would be better, if one is not prepared to run somewhat long, to avoid operations altogether.

As far as this market is concerned, the principal feature, beyond the actual rise in prices, has been the fact that after increased weakness in the nearer months, a change in tone is now very evident. Mays, which at one time went to 31 points under October, are now in the neighbourhood of 26 points discount, whilst Julys, after selling at 15 points under the same month, have gone back to practically 11 points apart. The reason for this is not far to seek, for staple cotton, which has been so consistently placed on docket with satisfactory results to the tenderer, is now not only going at reduced allowances, but, in view of the recent occurrences in the Mississippi Delta, it is realised that this character of cotton is no longer a bogey, but may prove to be very valuable property indeed, being of such excellent character and with a possible scarcity of this quality in the coming yield. More inclination is, therefore, in evidence to take up, and it rather seems as if we have seen the greatest weakness in this present crop as compared to next. We have no great faith in material strengthening, but there is no doubt circumstances are changing and there are more reasons for an improvement in May and July as against October and January than there were. Very considerable liquidation has taken place in the May position, and, as we have just said, we think the worst is over as regards this option, and that we shall only witness a small amount of tendering in the future, and when the month comes in, it will show a gradual improvement as compared with further-off months. The parity between this market and the American Exchanges has ruled on very similar lines to last week, and there is little fresh to remark upon in this connection. We still think that if distant months here can be bought against sales in New York round 80 points apart, it will eventually prove a satisfactory proposition for a small profit.

Reports from Manchester still indicate a very quiet state of affairs, though there are signs of an improvement in demand, mainly from India. China is still a source of disappointment, as there is no evidence of the situation clarifying there. There Yarn Association has recommended its members to work a fair proportion of short time, which we understand has been loyally carried out. It is to be hoped that another buying movement may speedily be witnessed which will allow for a resumption of full work again.

For the immediate future, we think the chances are in favour of those who are holding cotton, for, considering that it is now realised that the situation in so large an area of the cotton belt has been so seriously affected, and the position is so precarious for growing a crop there this year, the advance has not been very material, and prices are still on a moderate basis. The World is still absorbing cotton on a heavy scale, though the financial disturbances in Japan, coupled with the hampering of business relations between that country and China, which is due to the state of the latter country, has brought about a determination amongst the spinners there to reduce their output by 15 per cent. This is not a very heavy item and will not materially affect the out-of-sight movement. Contracts are still scarce, for though as certain amount of liquidation has taken place by those who made purchases on the cheap basis of some months ago, there is a large quanity still held, which will require a clearer view of the possibility of the next crop before it comes out. The short side, therefore, is, as we have said above, not attractive, despite the recent advance, and the market will be very susceptible to bad crop accounts, and consequently we consider that it is best to conservatively maintain a "bullish" attitude for the next few weeks af any rate.

AMERICAN SPOT.

We have emerged from the holiday period with rather better trade development than we had expected. The sharp rise in the futures market has undoubtedly brought strength to the Manchester Exchange, both by improving the position of those who have bought on rather speculative account in January and February and also by bringing into the market merchants and consumers who had held off in anticipation of lower prices. The Liverpool spot market has shown considerable activity, with sale increasing in quantity each day, culminating in 7,000 bales a day. Whether the improved demand will last it is extremely difficult to say; it rather appears that the Manchester activity is still on somewhat speculative account and that the course of prices in the futures market willl be the governing factor. If weather conditions improve in America and prices again fall back to lower levels the positions of the mills will again be very precarious with fair sales, but no particulars or delivery orders. The spot demand is still centring on low grade cottons, priced from 50 off to 50 on. There has, undoubtedly, been considerable appreciation in the value of this cotton, but, at the moment, basis, although quite steady, is no longer hardening in the same way, and at present levels with the existing stocks of this cotton in Liverpool, we do not look for much further appreciation. High-grade cotton is in very moderate demand, and as the early movement of the new crop will be in direct competition with this style of cotton, we rather feel that prices here may have to sag during the next month or so. The inundation of cotton land in the staple growing section of the Belt has centred rather more attention as long staple. There has been more activity in the demand for this cotton, and, although prices are still extremely reasonable in this class of cotton weather conditions in the Mississppi valley should be carefully watched, as basis under present conditions might easily strengthen considerably. Estimated sales for the week under review are given as 30,000 bales.

COTTON GOODS SITUATION OF U. S. AMERICA.

Trading in cotton goods was less active in March than in February, though the movement continued large. Tire manufacfacturers estimate that cotton fabric consumption by the rubber industry during the first quarter of the year exceeded that of any previous similar period. Eastern freight shippers expect increases of perhaps 35 and 10 per cent, respectively, in volume of shipments of cotton piecegoods and yarns in the second quarter of this year, as compared with those of 1926. Sales of standard cotton cloths in the first quarter, according to the "Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York," were 35.4 per cent greater than in the first quarter of last year. Stocks on hand March 31 were 35 per cent lower than a year ago, and unfilled orders 72.5 per cent larger. The ratio of sales to production in this quarter was 111.5 per cent, and of shipments to production, 127.7 per cent. As compared with March, 1926, sales, shipments and production in the past month registered increases of 28.7, 22.2 and 8.8 per cent, respectively. On April 15, the "Fairchild" cotton goods price index stood at 11.76 cents, comparing with 11.759 cents on March 4, and 13.36 cents a year ago, when raw cotton was selling at 19.37 cents a pound. Cotton cloth prices are low in comparison with raw cotton values, and profit margins of manufacturers are somewhat less favourable than at the end of 1926, although considerably larger than last year and two years ago. Consumption of cotton by American mills in March was the largest on record, totaling 694,193 bales, as compared with 590,447 bales in February, and 635,896 in March 1926. First quarter consumption shows an increase of 6 per cent over the same period of last year.—(M. M. Review).

AMERICA'S RECORD STEEL OUTPUT

Iron and Steel Mills, during the quarter just closed, almost equalled the production of last Spring. The Steel ignot output in March exceeded all previous records totalling 4,308633 tons or 19 per cent more than in February and 1-6 per cent. over March of last year. The output during the first quarter was 11,526.812 tons. Shipments of rails in the first three months were heavy Pig iron output in March was 3,483.362 tons an increase of 542.683 tons over February and 41.376 tons over March last year. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on March 31 totaled 3,553.140 tons a drop of 43.979 tons from the previous month. Iron and Steel prices moved slightly upward in March after displaying a downward tendency in January and February.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. May 23.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 9
Moon Mill	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 6
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	0 14 3
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 21.

The weekly Cotton Statistics at compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	18,275,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	501,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	116,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,179,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	402,000
Total Sales	38,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	500
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000
East Indian Cotton, Forwarded	1,200
East Indian Cotton, Actual Export	—
East Indian Cotton, Imports	—
East Indian Cotton, Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	97,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	194,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	315,000

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours. on Monday, the 23rd May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province and the minimum in the southeast. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 118 deg.

The United Provinces:—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Jhansi and the maximum alone at other stations. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 115 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana:—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in upper Sind and most parts of Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 119 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para and the minimum lower at Rajkot. Bhavnagar-Para recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 112 deg.

The Central Provinces:—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was generally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 90 deg. 4 (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 81 deg. 4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Hyderabad has had 0-12 in. of rain and Belgaum a light fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan and in defect generally elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in northeast Hyderabad and the maximum alone in the rest of Hyderabad and the adojining districts of the Bombay Deccan. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks:—Skies are mostly clear and temperature is markedly above normal in north-west India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in east Hyderabad. The principal amounts, besides the one already mentioned, are 0.31 in. at Mangalore, 1.49. in. at Cochin and 0.53 in. at Trivandrum. Colombo reports 0.56 in. of rain.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Hyderabad and extend in the south of the Peninsula.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 2,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 4 hours. 9 mts. this morning (I.S.T.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

TEAS CONTINUE FIRM

CALCUTTA, May 23.

In the share market, jutes in sympathy with a quiet hessian market were the turn easier with only a moderate business passing. Coals were quiet unchanged. Teas continued firm with a good enquiry at steadily advancing rates. Industries showed no change. Government securities were steadier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 78, 4 per cent new loan 1960/70 89/9, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 106/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 29/4, Imperial Bank fully-paid 1485.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 76, Bankura Damodar River Railway 76, Burdwan Cutwa Railway 76, Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 97, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 103, Mayurbhanj Railway 69, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 97, do rebate 100.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 242, Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ord. 442/8, Auckland ord 318, Bally pref. 112, Birla ord. 14/6, Birla pref. 100/8, Cheviot 340, Clive 41/12, Fort William 388, Howrah 46/15, Hukumchand 16/13, India 202, Kamarhatty ord. 715, Kanknarrah 534, Lansdowne ord. 309, Nuddea 49/8, National 33/12, Orient 295, Presidency 11/5, Standard pref. 104.

Coals:—Bengal 460, Burrakur 16/4, Katras Jherriah 63, Nabira 12, Raneegunge 33/14, Singaraan 1/8, Standard ord. 51.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 12/4, Burn and Co. ord. 285, Indian Galvanizing 6/4, Indian Iron and Steel 11, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 30/8, Bengal Flour 165, Hooghly Flour 35, B. I. Corporation ord. 4.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

At a meeting of the participating policyholders of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. held at the Registered office of the Co., Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road. Fort, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo was re-elected Director and Mr. M. C. Setalvad was elected Policy-holders' Director in place of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand deceased.

The 13th Annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Company followed the meeting of the policy-holders. The Directors' report and the audited Balance-sheet were read and passed. In their report the Directors state:—

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 3,873 assuring in all the sum of Rs. 81,20,284/4. During the year 11 Claims in Rs 250 Branch amounting to Rs. 2,623 and 67 Claims in the Ordinary Branch amounting Rs. 1,01 01 54/8/0 have been either paid or are outstanding.

From the Revenue Account it will be found that the Life Assurance Fund has increased from Rs. 10,06,099/14/7 to Rs. 12,29,301/2/7. Besides this there is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 40,000 and a Special Investment Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 22,000. The Market Value of the Securities on 31st December 1926 was in excess to the Cost Price by more than Rs. 50,000. During the year under report the possession of one of the Mortgaged Properties was taken up by the Company. The amount advanced is well secured.

The Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 0—5—0 per share of 5 5/24 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1926.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. Chartered Accountants, were re-appointed auditors. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman Sir Lallubhai Samaldas whose services to the Co. was much appreciated.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—Many attempts have been made by our competitors to foster in the public mind that the sugar business at Jamnagari Port has been illegal and unnatural thus instigating the Sovereign Power to put a check to this dealing. Their efforts in so doing being rendered futile they have come forward to induce the members of the Legislative Council under the titles of a public or national warrior (leader) by putting before them false reports thus prejudicing their minds against our legal business.

Who populated and provided Bombay in business? Kathiawar and chiefly Jamnagar—and at present gradually they are at home owing better accommodation and therefore it is now impossible to leg us behind for a longer period.

It is a matter of fact that business at Kathiawar Ports will increase day by day as "Practice makes a man perfect." It is not a proper competition with a view to cut the tree from root. A national warrior (leader) should always be natural without entering in party spirit, otherwise it is nothing but cheating his own conscience.

Sovereign Power would always look to natural rights of all even at the cost of its greater part of revenue.

Is it only at present that Kathiawari Ports supply goods to Ahmedabad and other places? No. The natural rights which Jamnagar, Veraval and Porbander enjoy at present were enjoyed by Okha and Bhavnagar ports in Kathiawar for long. Okha could not rise owing to the inconvenience of railway. When the railway line was constructed in Bhavnagar, goods were sent to Ahmedabad and other countries of British India by railway and sea.

It is no wonder that goods are sent from Okha, Jamnagar, Veraval and Porbander ports to the other countries. Is it proper to call it plunder in broad day light? It is nothing but political conciet of the twentieth century to call such fair competition to be illegal

Is it not wonderful to say that Ahmedabad merchants would be put to loss only by Jamnagar Port when they willingly allow sugar from Karachi and Calcutta where the freight is double than Jamnagar, Bombay and Bhavnagar? If Ahmedabad merchants are at all put to loss it is only due to its surrounding territory being under Gaekwar Sarkar when the Gaekwar Government has put a heavy customs duty on all goods coming from other kingdoms.

Business conditions are such that at times the whole thing is changed into another form, Java-sugar coming from Java may at times be returned to Java from India, What wonder is the if at times sugar from Jamnagar be sent near Bombay? They say the rates are generally cheap at Bedi port (Jamnagar) but there are cheaper rates than Bedi Port at other ports. How to balance these things in Sir Purushotamdas' words?

In former times various goods were imported at Kithiawary Ports and chiefly at Jamnagari Port and they were taken to Gujarat, Marwar etc. beyond Viramgam. Afterwards customs duty were levied at Viramgam. Then too goods were sent to countries beyond Viramgam. Then Then were is the wonder in sending goods after taking customs duty in Indian States?

It is an undonbted faet that the business at Kathiawar ports will go on as at present if we are to pay single duty even if the natural rights of Kathiawari ports be taken away by the Sovereign Power at the instigation of the rich few that the British Customs revenue is put to a loss etc.

Did ever the national warriors dream of compassion for the seven crores Indian States' subjects when they were loaded with the double duties of British Government and of the States for years together?

Is it not a matter of wonder that the national warriors are filled with compassion for the British tax payer?—Yours, etc.

CHANDULAL ANANDJI KOTHARI.
Jail's Jar, Jamnagar.
Dated May 12.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Bombay, May 23.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

(B. T.)

July/Apl.

Opening 10-30 Rs. 332/4.
11-40 Rs. 333 Settlement Rate
1-30 Rs. 334/8
2-45 Rs. Eettlement.
4-0 Rs. 334.
5-15 Rs. 332/4.
6-30 Rs. 331.
Last 7-0 Rs. 331.

To-day's highest rate July/Apl Rs. 335/8; lowest rate July/Apl Rs. 330/8.

(Continued from colum 6.)

Major and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for London: 4012 cwt. linseed oil cakes, J. Travers and Sons; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, E. Dauner and Co.

For Dunkirk: 51 cwt. gum ghatty, Dawji Mavji and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, Chachatty and Thackersey; 110 bales F. F. Campbell and Co.

S.S. Trafford Hall for Antwerp: 63 bales hemp, N. Chatal and Co.; 4200 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros; 62 bales hemp, T. Dhawood Khan; 75 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 80 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy; 2200 cwt. linseed oil cakes, N. V. Velmohmed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Hission, Captain Fulton from Liverpool.

S.S. Jalajyoti, Captain Kane from Bassein.

S.S. Bithina, Captain Privy from Miri.

S.S. Dalgoma, Benument from Karachi.

S.S. Palembang, Captaint Haint from Singapore.

S.S. Nawab, Captain Hinton from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 24.

S.S. India, Captain Gavi for Genoa.

S.S. Bethina, Captain Gray for Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 23.

Steamer Okenfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Hisson: The J. F. Company's steamer Hisson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Bithina: The Graham T. Company's steamer Bithina, arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Dalgoma: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dalgoma, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Palembang: The Graham T. Company's steamer Palembang, arrived in barbour yesterday from Singapore with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. India: The M. Italiana steamer India, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bithina: The Graham T. Company's steamer Bithina, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nawab: The T. M. Company's steamer Nawab, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 24.

S.S. Ceylon from Hamburg, Agents: Lurial Edwards:

17 cases glass globes; 20 cases sewing machines; 15 cases gabul or buttons; 16 cases metal buttons; 10 cases mirrors; 10 cases iron chains; 10 bags glue; 20 cts. abestoes mill boards; 10 cases beer; 11 cases mouth organs; 40 cases sanotogen; 12 cases iron ware; 75 cases chemicals; 25 cases camphor powder; 29 cases storm lanterns; 27 cases cheap tin lamps; 460 cases and 143 cks. dyes dry; 20 cases tin boxes; 13 cases herbs extracts; 32 cases tools; 84 cases glass hollow ware; 34 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases whiskey; 38 bales carriage tyring; 16 bundles and 10 cases motor rubber covers; 55 cases chinese blue; 12 cases rivets; 26 cases cutlery; 35 drums bleaching powder; 95 cases hollow glass; 20 cases lamp ware; 40 bags sulpher; 75 cases school slates; 100 cases glass bottles; 25 cases common china goods; 50 cases slate pencils; 54 cases earthern ware; 18 drums chloride of magnesium; 9 cases screws; 15 cases glass beads; 15 cases wire netting; 10 cases chimneys; 10 cases aluminimm spoosns; 48 cases iron ware; 16 cases photograph films; 22 cases steel goods; 12 bundles and 2 cases glass marbles; 1177 plates spelter; 10 cases iron hasps; 30 cases antimoney salt.

From Gothenburg: 3459 ceiling boards; 1258 bales and 61 reels paper; 83 reels and 59 bales news printing paper; 401 bundles fagot steel; 302 cases and 83 packages nails; 26 cases petroleum lamp and burners; 215 cases petroleum stove and spare parts; 10 cases steam covers; 100 drums turpentine; 51 cks. wood tar; 33 cases phosperous; 74 cases cherry brandy herrings; 25 bags iron ore; 10 bags sulpher antimoney; 20 cases manganese dioxide; 50 bags glass powder; 56 cases lathe; 18 cases oil cooking parts and slicers.

From Oslo: 2463 kegs and 22 cases nails; 70 cases and 9 packages preserves; 593 bales and 57 reels paper; 265 reels and 688 bales printing paper; 10 bales boards; 25 cases tissue paper; 100 cases sulphor matches; 15 bales drawing cartridge; 495 bales account book paper.

From Antwerp: 56 cases playing cards; 51 cases nails; 30 cases hinges; 575 bundles M. S. circles; 640 coils iron wire; 250 cases earthern ware tiles; 35 cases marble tiles; 119 cases rivets; 1256 cases window glass; 50 cases and 318 bags bolts and nuts; 214 cts. wall tiles; 58 pieces and 500 bundles M. S. sheets; 27 packages sewing machines; 1728 bundles steel rods; 882 pieces steel rounds; 250 pieces basic steel sheets; 14737 pieces and 135 bundles M. S. bars; 3177 pieces and 478 bundles M. S. bars; 21 bundles and 3204 pieces steel angles; 58 cts. earthern ware tiles; 300 pieces steel springs; 34 pieces square bars; 475 hurdles M. S. circles; 1010 bundles M. S. hoops; 10 bales papers; 51 bundles hoops; 104 bundles nails; 44 cases boiled sweets; 27 drums alchohol.

S.S. Varsova from Busrah, Agents: M. M. and Co.:

89 bags edra; 1000 bkts. weitdates; 12 bundles and 39 packages scrap brass; 54 bags hastuman; 7 bundles and 13 packages scrap coppers; 29 packages lead; 10 tins ghee; 22 cases salted fish; 2 bundles specie.

From Bushire: 35 bundles skins.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for Marseills: 1662 cwt. castor seed, P. Cooverjee and Co.; 360 cwt. mustar seed, Tamboli and Co.

For London: 200 cwt. nuxvomica, J.

(Continued from colum 5.)

"TRYING TO RUIN THEIR POLITICAL OPPONENT."

MR. NARIMAN'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

"GENERAL MEMBER TRUSTING WHITE OFFICERS TOO MUCH"

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE PROCEEDINGS

Long before 11 a.m. on Monday the Esplanade Police Court was packed to its utmost capacity by lawyers and laymen and the proceedings of the adjourned hearing of the Nariman—Harvey Libel case were heard with rapt attention, by the huge crowd, including several ladies.

On the case being called on before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nariman resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Thomas Harvey, the complainant.

Mr. Nariman inquired of Mr. Harvey whether he had got the agreement of the contract with Messrs. The Ferro-Concrete Company regarding the Worli chawls. Mr. Harvey said he had, and he produced it. He admitted that the agreement was liable to be ended at any time the Director of Development chose to do so, by a condition stipulated therein.

Mr. Nariman: Were the tenders invited by advertisement?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: when was the agreement with the Ferro-Concrete Co. made?

Mr. Harvey: In February 1924.

Mr. Nariman: You have already said that when the agreement was made plots for 12 chawls were available.

Mr. Harvey: I said that the plots for 16 chawls were quite ready.

Mr. Nariman: Isn't it true that four plots out of them were not ready and that they were rocks and hills to be blasted?

Mr. Harvey: The hills were on the other side of the plots.

Mr. Nariman: Was it not necessary to blast off the rocks and hills before the construction work could be started on the four plots?

Mr. Harvey: No: not absolutely necessary, but it was for the Department to consider whether it was advisable or not.

Mr. Nariman: There was some difference of opinion between your Department and the Audit office about paying the claim submitted by the Ferro-Concrete Co.

The court inquired of Mr. Nariman as to why he was persuing the same point over again.

As Mr. Nariman wanted to explain the point, Mr. Harvey was asked to leave the court temporarily.

Mr. Nariman said that he had invited the solicitor for the Crown to produce the protest letter of the Deputy Financial Advisor regarding the claim of the Ferro-Concrete Co.; but the letter was not produced. He would not have referred to the correspondence with the Audit Department had that letter been produced. What he was trying to do was to prove conclusively that the payment of compensation to the Ferro-Concrete Co. was practically presenting a purse to them from public funds. Under the conditions of the contract, the Company could not have claimed any compensation because it was clear to every one that the work of constructing the four chawls on the rocky plots could not be commenced before the rocks were blasted out and the blasting operation could no the completed for at least two years. In spite of that, the compensation was recommended, and bogus bills put forward by the contractors were sanctioned. Exorbitant and fantastic sums were sanctioned and paid to contractors.

"TRUSTING TOO MUCH."

Mr. Nariman referred to the instance of the Ferro-Concrete Co. who had charged Rs. 15,000 for a set of centerings for which the Department of Mr. Harvey himself was charging only two to three thousand rupees. This, said Mr. Nariman, was the result of the General Member's trusting his White officers too much.

Before Mr. Nariman could proceed, Counsel for the complainant was on his legs and he appealed to the Court to stop Mr. Nariman from talking irrelevant things.

The Magistrate, however, considered Mr. Nariman's argument relevant inasmuch as he was trying to prove his "bonafide" belief that Mr. Harvey had sanctioned an amount of compensation to which the contractors were not entitled and that he had passed exhorbitant and bogus bills.

Mr. Velinker protested against the court allowing Mr. Nariman to continue.

The Magistrate considered Mr. Nariman's question relevant and recalled Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman told the Court that the General Member was not prepared to investigate in the working of the Department by starting an independent inquiry with the help of the important material in his possession. He had always been clamouring for such an inquiry and if the General Member had instituted the inquiry, Mr. Nariman was sure that the present prosecution would not have been sanctioned. Mr. Velinkar: You are making a scapegoat of the court, Mr. Nariman.

"THE SCAPEGOAT."

Mr. Nariman: Not I. It is you and the Government who are trying to make a scapegoat of the Court. In fact, the General Member had actually stated in the Legislative Council that Government would sanction an amount to the extent of Rs. five lakhs for the prosecution. It is evident that the Government are trying to ruin their political opponent.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Harvey): Have you got the supplementary claim of the Ferro-Concrete Co.?

Mr Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: One of the claims was for centerings?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: The Company claimed Rs. 15,000 for a set of centerings?

Mr. Harvey. They claimed Rs. 20,000 and it included centerings. For flooring, columns, moulds etc. For outer wallings and blocks.

Mr. Nariman: And you recommended Rs. 15,000?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And what did the Deputy Financial Advisor remark on your recommendation?

Mr. Walker, Solicitor for the Crown, objected to the question on the ground that it referred to the official records which were not published.

Mr. Velinkar also objected.

"ATTEMPT TO HIDE UGLY FACTS."

Mr. Nariman said that it was another attempt to hide the ugly facts of the departments, and he contended that it was only for the official in whose custody the document might be to object to its production or to any question pertaining to it. He requested the Court to note record the objection.

Mr. Walker, Solicitor for the Crown, said that no permission for any documents had been asked for.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

When Mr. Nariman asked another question. Mr. Velinkar again objected.

Mr. Nariman, thereupon, said that the public prosecutor could not use his discretion, in the matter without definite instructions from Government.

Mr. Walker said that Mr. Nariman could even apply for permission for the production of the document at that time.

Mr. Nariman said that he was not prepared to do so particularly because the Government had more than once turned down his request. He did not want to entreat the Government whose attitude, he said he knew very well.

Mr. Harvey, who then resumed his evidence said that the construction of the chawls at Worli and DeLisle Road were the same. The centerings at Worli and DeLisle Road were of one set for flooring, etc., and for different purposes different sets of centerings were required.

SELLING OF CENTERINGS.

Mr. Nariman: So Ferrow Co.'s claim was for one set of centerings?

Mr. Harvey: No,

Mr. Nariman: You said twelve centering to Mr. Grya for Rs. 37,500?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you sell a set of floor centerings to Gannon?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: For about Rs. 4,000.

Mr. Harvey: For something like that.

Mr. Nariman: You recommended Rs. 8,000 for a cement block?

Mr. Harvey: I do not remember.

On Mr. Nariman's saying that he (Mr. Harvey) sanctioned Rs. 8,000 for a cement block which would ordinarily not cost Rs. 1,000 Mr. Harvey said that he would look into the files.

Mr. Harvey then said that he recommended the claim on May 30, 1925 and it was paid in March, 1926.

Mr. Nariman: You allowed them to re-

(Continued on page 9).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Matriculation Examination Results, St. Xavier's College Hall, 1 p.m.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, "Times of India" vs. Customs, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 26.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Attached Section vs. Swiss, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 27.

M. A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Customs vs. Telegraphs, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League, 1st Division, Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

		Bombay (Colaba) Arrl.	Depart.
Bombay—Peshawar Mail		11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail		7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail		8.35	21.05
Delhi Express	z	6.20	21.25
—Express		19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.		AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail		07.00	15.00
Madras Mail	z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow. Express		08.45	21.00
Poona Mail		11.30	15.15
Poona Express		12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail		15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express		16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail		16.50	12.45
Poona Express		19.45	07.45
Madras Express		21.15	07.15

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday), from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Saturday, the 21st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 31st instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday evening the 25th idem at 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 12th instant left Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The Hon. Secretaries State that they have received the following donations:—

From the Third Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 25; From Mr. V. K. Korgaokar, Rs. 10; From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for May, Rs. 200; From Mrs. M. N. Panthaki, Rs. 25; From Mr. Ramdas care of the Salvation Army, Rs. 11.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-day at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, in honour of Sjt. S. A. Dange when Sjt. B. G. Horniman, B. F. Bharucha, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shuaib Qureshi, K. P. Khadilker, and N. D. Savarkar, will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

A reception will be given to Mr. Dange at Arthur Road Jail at 7 a.m. to-day.

GRIEVANCES OF DHOBIS.

Mr. Jhabwalla President of Bombay Washermen's Union," writes: "A mass meeting of the Dhobies of Bombay was held at Mahalaxmi on the Ghats on Thursday evening with Mr. Jhabwalla the President of the Union in the Chair. In opening the proceedings Mr. Jhabwalla explained that a confusion of idea prevailed both among the public and the Press of Bombay as to the Dhobies going on strike. The fact was that the men had some concrete grievances and that through their Union all constitutional steps were taken to agitate the matter but the Brown Bureaucracy of the Corporation did not listen to them.

Resolutions of protest were passed and the President was requested to send the same to the authorities.

Two speakers who were Dhobies emphasised that the work of Improvement of land had already been commenced by the Municipality as a result of the Union's active fight. They exhorted the men to unite together for their common cause in large numbers.

A Dehra Dun message says: Arrangements are in progress to open a physical culture institute at Dr. Shastri's sanitorium at Rajpore, from June 1 next. The institute will be opened by Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose. Prof. Vaswani will explain the objects of the institute. There will be on the opening day demonstration of Yoga Asanas, scouting feats, and other interesting items.—Free Press.

WHEN CREDITOR MEETS DEBTOR

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY

ALL OVER THREE RUPEES

The Kennedy Bridge was the scene of a serious stabbing affray on the afternoon of the 21st inst. which resulted in one Ali Mahomed receiving injuries of a severe nature which nearly proved fatal and which have still left the injured man in a precarious condition. The unfortunate man called over at the shop of one Jusoo Singh to claim his loan of Rupees three when words led to abuse and blows were freely exchanged between debtor and creditor; Jusoo Singh whipped out a knife and, it is alleged, struck Ali Mahomed on the neck and throat. The blade penetrated an inch below the collar bone; drawing the knife out, Jusoo Singh determined to end his victim for he, it is alleged proceeded to hack Ali Mahomed on various parts of the body. A huge crowd collected round the parties but Inspector Marshall and Deputy Inspector Foster of Gamdevi Police Station dashed through the thick crowd and flung the parties aside. In the meanwhile, a police constable dragged the unfortunate victim to a ghary and drove post haste to the nearest hospital, leaving the officers to make arrests. Besides Jusoo Singh two others, Mohan Singh and Mohanlal were placed under arrest. The condition of the injured man being very grave, Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate attended the hospital and recorded, his dying deposition, Jusoo Singh, it appears, was being encouraged by several other Hindus to murder the injured man in cold blood and the police are making further arrests in connection with the case. Bail was refused by the Magistrate when the accused were placed before the Court on an application for remand for further inquiries.

FATAL ELECTRIC SHOCK

SERVANT DONE TO DEATH

A fatal accident occurred in Dr. M. G. Patel's dispensary at Girgaum, when one Ramchandra Govind Powar, a servant in the house, received an electric shock on Sunday night while handling an electric table lamp.

It appears that the deceased was cleaning the shelves and on one of these there was the lighted lamp. As he was handling it, he received the shock and fell down on the ground unconscious. The body was immediately removed to the morgue. Mr. Thomas Edward Ferro, a Government Electric Inspector, stated that the live wires had slipped off the terminals and came in contact with the metallic table of the lamp. This was not due to the negligence of anybody.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fatal electric shock.

GAMING HOUSE KEEPER SENTENCED

Ladha Dewji, a grocer, at Durgadevi was put up before Mr. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court and sentenced to a fine of Rs 150. Armed with a warrant, Inspector Bird with Sub-Inspector Bhatkal sent a bogus bettor with a marked note to the shop of the accused to be planked on figures of American futures. A little later, the police officers searched the premises of the accused and found betting slips with figures written thereon and a sum of Rupees 41. The marked note was also found. The other inmates of the room who had come there to back figures were also charged for the offence of gaming in a public gaming house and awarded fines of Rs. 15 each.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 23.

100	Gosho	Veraval	312
100	Japan	Shegaon	318
100	Do.	Bengal	303/7
100	Do.	Berar	316/9
100	Do.	Indore	316/9
100	Do.	Moglai	316/9
100	Vardhman	Bijapur	317
100	Ozu Burien	Shegaon	317 1/2
100	N. Nagshi	Bijapur	316 1/2
100	Volkart	Broach	340

MATRIC RESULT

Special Supplement of "Chronicle"

A Special Supplement of "The Chronicle," containing the names of all Successful Candidates at the School Leaving Certificate Examination will be published this evening.

It will be sold at ONE ANNA

WHAT IS "CASTING VOTE"?

PETIT-BATLIWALA CASE HEARING

COURT'S SUGGESTION OF SETTLEMENT

PLEA FOR FRESH ELECTION

Amidst a crowded Court tense with interest and excitement, the hearing commenced, before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the action brought by Mr. J. B. Petit against the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla challenging the validity of the election of Dr. Batliwalla as the President for the year 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928. A large number of corporators and others were present to witness the proceedings.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. K.M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. C. K. Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe represented the two defendants respectively.

After relating the facts, which are already well known, Sir Chimanlal submitted that the procedure adopted by the Chairman in drawing lots was contrary to Clause (Q) of section 36 of the Municipal Act. Further, the regulations passed by the Corporation for taking successive ballots were also in continuation of the said clause which laid down a condition providing for one ballot only. The petitioner having got the highest number of votes at the first ballot was therefore entitled to be declared elected.

MR. BAHADURJI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Bahadurji counsel for the Corporation then got up and informed the Court that the Corporation was taking no sides in the dispute between the two candidates, and was indifferent as to the result of the case. Counsel, therefore, proposed to take no part in the proceedings. So far as the facts were concerned, he was prepared to assist the court.

Mr. Justice Blackwell: Do you adhere to the written statement that has been put in?

Mr. Bahadurji: So far as the facts challenged were concerned, the Corporation did adhere to it.

His Lordship: The Corporation cannot blow hot and cold in the same breath. You must either withdraw their statement or adhere to it.

Mr. Bahadurji replied that the written statement consisted of two parts— the facts and the law points. The latter would be a matter for the court's decision. As for the facts challenged in the written statement, the Corporation were not prepared to substantiate them. Counsel, therefore did not support the allegations of facts, nor did he intend to withdraw them. The Corporation did not intend to fight on facts.

In reply to the Judge, Counsel said Corporation would not call any witnesses nor cross-examine plaintiff's witnesses on facts.

His Lordship: Substantially it comes to this that so far as the facts are concerned, it is a contest between the plaintiff and the second defendant, and that you are here to assist the Court on any questions of flaw that may arise.

Mr. Bahadurji: Yes.

His Lordship: Then I do not understand how you are concerned with any issues?

Mr. Bahadurji: I am not. But Your Lordship wants me, I shall make my submission on them.

His Lordship: No, I do not want.

THE ISSUE AT QUESTION.

The following issues were then read by Mr. Daphtary:—(1) Whether the rules for the appointment of the President made on 28th March 1927 are *ultra vires*? (2) Wherether the appointment of the second defendant as President is valid, and (3) Whether, if the first issue is answered in the affirmative or the second issue is answered in the negative, plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that the first ballot was the only valid ballot on that the plaintiff was duly elected as a result thereof.

His Lordship remarked that it was no use calling a large number of witnesses.

Sir Chimanlal said he proposed to call four or five corporators who were so seated as to be in a position to hear the Chairman best.

Mr. Daphtary said he would summon two or three witnesses.

Sir Chimanlal then opened the case for the plaintiff.

He said that the Corporation of Bombay was constituted by the Bombay Municipality Act Section 37 of which provides for the appointment of the President for each year. Section 36 gave power to the Corporation to make regulations for various matters, including the appointment of the President, subject to several conditions. The relevant condition was laid down by Clause (Q) which provided that the election of the President shall be by a majority of the votes, and in case of equality of votes, by a casting vote of the Chairman. This Clause, Counsel submitted, contemplated only one decision. When ballots were drawn between several candidates, the first ballot was not merely for the purpose of elimination but was decisive of the election. If there were regulations providing for further ballots, they were *ultra vires*. Under the old rules there was to be only one ballot. But on 28th March last, they adopted the new regulations providing for successive ballots. Those provisions contemplated some other majority than the bare majority which contemplated in Clause (Q). They provided for a special majority which was *ultra vires* The question was only one, the appointment of the President and only one decision was required for it, not several decisions leading upto a final decision.

His Lordship enquired how the process of elimination of candidates was illegal.

Sir Chimanlal replied that it contravened the provisions of Clause (Q) and was, therefore, *ultra vires*. The regulations which the Corporation was empowered to make must conform to law. Otherwise they could, by regulations, ride roughshod over all provisions of law.

Coming to the circumstances of the election, Sir Chimanlal said there were four candidates, of whom Mr. Tairsee withdrew and Mr. Bohman Behram was eliminated. The final contest then remained between Mr. Petit and Dr. Batliwalli. But the Chairman Mr. Chinoy probably did not want to displease any of them by giving his casting vote. He therefore, chivalrously enough asked Mrs. Mackenzie to draw lots between them. After this was done, the Chairman declared Dr. Batliwalla to be elected and asked him to take the chair.

CHOICE, NOT CHANCE.

Continuing, Sir Chimanlal said that even if the Chairman had used the words giving his casting vote, as contended by the defendants, even then it was not in law, the casting vote contemplated by the section.

"It is to be his choice, not chance", said counsel. The words if any were used in this ense, were idle words. The defendants admitted that the President decided to draw lots. But the law required him to exercise his will and judgment. which he did not do in this case. "There are many occasions in life when you have to make a decision."

His Lordship: A choice for wife, for instance (Laughter.)

His Lordship then suggested that the President could assist his judgment by drawing lots.

"No," replied Sir Chimanlal. "That would be ousting his judgment in favour of chance. He can base his judgment on anything rational, some information or arguments, for instance, but not on chance."

The occasion when chance was allowed, said counsel, were specified in section 28 (H) of the Act. One of those was the municipal elections, when in case of equal votes between two candidates, a lot was to be drawn. But that was because there was no person available to exercise his judgment. The Commissioner, ex hypothesi had no knowledge of the qualifications of the candidates. But in the present case, the President knew both the rival candidates and was in a position to exercise his judgment. The Legislature, both here and in England, clearly distinguished between a casting vote and a chance.

In support of his contention Sir Chimanlal referred to Holsbury Vol. 12, and some English cases.

His Lordship enquired why the casting votes could not be given between two candidates after judgment has been exercised and both were found equally qualified.

"NOT SANCTIONED BY LAW."

Sir Chimanlal replied it was not sanctioned by law. Where such a thing was permitted, it was specifically provided for by law. The President must exercise his judgment, no matter whether it was right or wrong, or based on insufficient grounds. The law required the judgment and will of the Chairman which could not be replaced by any extraneous matter like chance.

The process must be of decision, of considered judgment, and it did not matter if it was outrageously wrong. The difficulty of deciding must be solved by judgment. But the President really ran away from giving any judgment. This was admitted ly declared the result of the lot. But even ments wherein they stated that the Chair-

(Continued on page 10).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1927.

DISTRESS OF DYARCHY.

Engaged in the pleasant task of injecting himself with what he calls an antidote to Indian provincialism, viz., a sojourn in England, Dr. Paranjpye has thrown some light upon his experiences as a Minister under the regime of Dyarchy which the Indian politicians of the Moderate persuasion hastened to work but which Nationalist opinion in India looked upon as a colossal fraud right from its inception. The Bombay ex-Minister is cautious in his condemnation of Dyarchy but he invents the total futility of working it for the good of the people when he points out how Lord Lloyd made the position of the Ministers he had chosen to make Dyarchy function exceptionally difficult by regarding each of them as individually responsible for his Department. Ministers were not to have collective responsibility in the Dyarchy "Cabinet" and Lord Lloyd had armed himself with legal opinion in support of this convenient view of his. He desired to turn the Ministers into glorified mouthpices of gabernatorial wishes and not the spokesmen of the party they had behind them in the Legislature. There was precious little chance for the promotion of democratic ideas of government in this conception of Ministerial responsibility which was endorsed by one Provincial satrap after another in spite of the hollow talk they used to indulg in, about joint consultations between Ministers and Members of Council, and the wish of Government to let the Ministers have freedom in their own spheres of activity.

Mr. Chintamani in his scathing condemnation of Dyarchy before the Muddiman Committee testified to the impossibility of making Dyarchy work unless Ministers had both power and responsibility. In a scheme of Government which gave them responsibility but no power, it was hopeless to expect that the object which Mr. Montagu had at heart, the object of taking a real step forward towards democratic government in India, would ever be realised. In every Provincial Legislature, the Ministerial half of Dyarchy has had abundant proof by now how thoroughly unworkable the system is, how hollow were the pretensions of its sponsors that it would really be an advance towards democratic government, and how there is no other alternative now, with the experience of the system already gained, but to scrap it. Mr. Sinha, the veteran moderate politician who has had intimate experience of Dyarchy as a Member of Council in the Government of Behar and Orissa, was eloquent in his condemnation of Dyarchy in a Press interview which he gave before he left for England last Saturday. After his long experience of Dyarchy he had, he said, come to regard "the bifurcation of the Provincial Governments into two halves known as the Reserved and Transferred sides as unnatural, unsound in theory and unworkable in practice unless a great deal of good will and good sense are allowed to come into play by members of both sides of the Government and particularly so by the Governor himself". According to Mr. Sinha, "the only solution of the difficulty" lies in what the Congress school of politicians have been continuously suggesting, that is, "in the abolition of the present system." Mr. Sinha would like to replace it by a system "under which there will be a Constitutional Governor and a Ministry responsible to the Provincial Legislature."

We invite the urgent attention of all schools of political thought in this country other than that of the Congress that in this matter of scrapping the fraud of Dyarchy they have had no option but to come round to the Congress view that it deserves only one fate,—that of total abolition. But the Congress school, as the recent resolution of the All-India Congress Committee indicates, has agreed also upon the necessity of framing a Constitution for India, in other words, of laying down in exhaustive detail precisely what kind of democratic machinery of government the people of India wish to have. Let all the various other schools of political thought co-operate with the Congress school in this heavy and arduous work of framing a Constitution for India. Mrs. Besant has, on her own initiative, already done some spade work in this direction. It behoves all parties in this country to examine what it is and to improve upon it. The Congress leaders have come forward courageously to shoulder the responsibility of saying to Britain "This is exactly what we demand in place of the fraud of Dyarchy imposed upon us against our will." They are entitled to the co-operation of the other Indian political parties which too are now agreed that Dyarchy must be scrapped.

NOT ON THE AGENDA.

The proceedings of the Colonial Office Conference which is being held in London under the Chairmanship of Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, are trumpeted abroad throughout the world by obliging Press agencies and British Imperialists in all parts of the world are delighted when they find how the representatives gathered from the non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and mandated territories are busy cementing together the bonds of British trade and searching for co-ordination in the various systems of British rule in these areas. The Conference is busy with questions of general administration, with economic questions covering trade and communications and with problems of technical services. The latest telegrams indicate with what concern the representatives regard the problem of co-operation in wireless facilities. But there is a trifling little matter not on the agenda of the Conference about which the Venerable Archdeacon Owen, a churchman who has spent years of evangelical activity in Kenya makes detailed reference in the *Manchester Guardian*. He complains that the Conference does not propose to discuss methods of "our administration which press hard" upon the natives. In Kenya at least these methods arouse, he remarks, "most bitter resentment among the Africans." There is no wonder that they do, considering that one of them is the Ordinance called the Native Authority Ordinance of 1912, empowering African head men to order able-bodied men "to work upon specified works which are for the benefit of the community to which they belong." So it comes out that the reverend gentleman has had to witness the distressing spectacle of children working as porters on a half penny a day and found that the system of forced labour exists in the Colony on a large scale. "I have no hesitation whatsoever in affirming" he says "that during the fifteen years since this Ordinance was enacted tens of thousands of men, women and children have been forced to work in utterly illegal ways." District officers of a certain grade have powers under the Ordinance to direct headmen to gather labour for work of "benefit to the community to which they belong" and the result is that Delamere & Co. and other White planters have been able to confer considerable "benefit" upon the African Native by bestowing upon him, whether he likes it or not, the privilege of work. Is it any wonder that they want now a Federation of East African Territories, so that the same privileges may be uniformly conferred on the Native from Tanganyika right down to Bechunanaland? This is the one question of "general administration" which the White planter in East Africa no doubt wishes the Colonial Office Conference to solve.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

The Hon. Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, Minister of Excise in the Government of Madras, who presided over the lecture on prohibition at the Ootacamund Y.M.C.A. by Mr. Daniel Thomas, M.L.C., must have had an uncomfortable time of it, when the latter called upon the Government of Madras to act instead of merely sympathising with the ideal of prohibition. "I will find ways and means" declared Mr. Thomas "to arrive at the goal of prohibition." As for the Government he said "there was no use of sympathy on its part or its Ministers' What is wanted is action in the right direction." The Minister's speech, however, was curiously silent "about action" and profuse in "sympathy." He said that in many ways the province had advanced further in the direction of prohibition than many other provinces, a statement belied at least by one particular test, that of the yield in excise revenue. As the Minister anxiously inquired about the "substitute in revenue" if this tainted source is to dry up, we can only conclude that he is busy with deeds and not with action in the matter of reaching the goal, regarding which he says his Government have "definitely enunciated their policy."

IMPRESSIONS OF THE A. I. C. C. MEETING

TRUST THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

(BY K. M. MUNSHI, M. L. C.)

Though I do not approve of either the present policy or the activities of the Congress, I have always believed that the existence of a powerful Congress advocating an advanced political programme is an absolutely essential factor in our public life to counterabalance the highly imperialistic tendencies which very often overpower the Government. Accordingly, it was with great interest that I attended the informal meetings which preceded the sessions of the A. I. C. C. and the the four day's sittings of the Committee itself.

LOVING WELL, BUT NOT WISELY.

The most remarkable thing which painfully struck me was the hopeless lack of unity among the members of the A. I. C. C. Almost every one of the ordinary members appeared to be the advocate of something which nobody else was agreeable to. Each small group appeared to be more interested in either making itself vocal or in venting its spleen on some other group, which from the local point of view, was an eyesore. None of the hundred and odd persons who had travelled at great personal sacrifice to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C. appeared to be in a mood to concern himself with the solidarity of the Committee or with a sense of responsibility which every member of such an important body ought to possess. The disappearance of the Gandhi regime has brought on the surface of the A. I. C. C. a kind of patriot who loves his country well, but not wisely and who has an unalterable faith only in resolutions of the wildest kind.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

At present, like a moth-eaten cloth the Congress Committee is more holes than cloth. The "Comrades" who in all sanity question you whether there is any British Government in this country; the spinning fanatic whose sublime faith in the spinning wheel borders well-nigh on the ludicrous, the advocates of civil disobedience and mass-movement who obviously think that as soon as the A. I. C. C. adopt a resolution the whole country will rise as one man and drive out the British Government:—from these representatives of the Left, through intermediate grades of politicians, you come down to the extreme Right where you can find a tame Responsivist, with a creed which, if adopted, would make the Congress a magnified but mild form of the Liberal Federation. Every one of these gentlemen appeared to call himself a Congressman, with such divergence of views, I could easily understand the loss in prestige and strength which the Congress has suffered.

Not to know one's mind is a calamity for a political body; but to know its multi-sided mind too well is death. And the Congress which at one time knew no mind but that of Gandhiji's, has been reduced to a condition when it has so many different points of view that it cannot discover what its mind really is.

In this condition of things the remarkable feature was the wisdom and sagacity of the Working Committee. My impression was that it was heartily fed up with the irresponsibility which prevailed in the A. I. C. C., and was discharging its duties in a manner deserving the highest praise. It appeared that the Working Committee wanted to take back the Congress to sound and practical ways in polities and if it did not succeed in doing so, it was only on account of the disorganised state of the A. I. C. C. The Working Committee has retained a sense of solidarity and has a keen sense of dignity of the Congress. Above all, it is far-sighted non-communal in these days of communal strife, and wise. I have no doubt in my mind that if the A. I. C. C. supports the Working Committee solidly, the Congress will immediately reacquire its old vigour, strength and power.

A FEAT OF STATESMANSHIP.

The Hindu-Moslem unity resolution which the Working Committee carried through the A. I. C. C. was a great feat of statesmanship and great credit in my opinion is due to the President, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, whose sincerity, sweet reasonableness and sympathetic way of looking at another's point of view, was mainly responsible for the adoption of that resolution. There were Congress Presidents in the past whose life-work consisted in receiving addresses and in being carried in processions. There are some Presidents of late to whose lot it has fallen to pilot the Congress in its darkest and weakest days, and the manliness with which Mr. Srinivas Iyengar is discharging his duties, when any but the stoutest heart would lose faith, is worthy of the best traditons of the Congress. Even towards such a man, the behaviour of the A. I. C. C. was restless and sometimes not too respectful.

THE GREAT PUNDIT.

Great credit is also due to another man whose non-communal attitude has prevented the Congress from developing a communal or parochial basis. This man who nobly bears on his

"Atlantean shoulders fit to bear."

the dignity and the responsibility of the Congress is Pandit Motilal Nehru. And

(Continued on page 11.)

THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S LEAD.

(BY ANT-BLUFF.)

Summing up his speech at Dadar yesterday on the "Task Before Us" Mr. T. Viswanatham of Andhra said that the immediate task before the country was to take up the "challenge" thrown out by Mr. Srenivasa Iyengar by exonerating the Madras Swarajists from all blame for not voting down the salaries of the Independent Ministry. In his opinion and in the opinion of some of the other speakers of the evening, the Working Committee's resolution justifying the action of the Madras Swarajists was not only a "challenge" but was a serious "affront" to the A. I. C. C.

The more one reflects on the outery that has been raised on this question by a few people who claim to represent the "Left Wing" of the Congress, the more will he be convinced that the whole agitation is being engineered and manipulated by them as a result of the deep disappointment that has been caused to them by several of their resolutions having been either rejected or declared out of order at the meeting of the A.. I. C. C. This outcry, therefore, is nothing but a spasmodic ebullition of the pent-up feelings of disappointment and defeat, and the Working Committee's resolutions, coming as they do on the wake of the A. I. C. C. meeting, have been greedily clutched upon by the malcontents as a handy weapon for flourishing against the Working Committee.

A dispassionate consideration of the Working Committee's resolutions would convince any level-headed politician that they were not at all calculated to usurp the rights or functions of the A. I. C. C., but were only expressions of opinion of the Working Committee on questions which are of very great importance to the country as a whole. I have no hesitation in saying that the Working Committee would not have passed the resolution exonerating the Madras Swarajists if they had not been convinced of their sincerity in adopting such a course, and as there is a tendency of late to misconstrue the Congress resolutions to suit the idiosyncrasies of individual leaders, it is only pertinenent and proper that the Working Committee should have found it absolutely necessary and important without any loss of time to give the correct interpretation for the future guidance of Congressmen in different legislatures.

Viewed from this perspective, it will be clearly apparent that the Working Committee, far from usurping the functions of the A. I. C. C., have only endeavoured to give a correct lead to the country, and therefore, to say that it is a "challenge" and an "affront" to the A. I. C. C., is nothing but the height of impudence and stupidity, and deserves to be treated with derision and disdain by all adherents to true nationalism.

A NARROW OUTLOOK.

I cannot but pity the men of the "Left Wing" for their deplorable narrowness of outlook and for their queer conception of the immediate work before the country. If, according to them, the immediate task before the country is simply to fight against one another on an altogether unimportant constitutional issue, instead of concentrating their attention on the organisation of public opinion as well as on the organisation the country in respect of the several serious unredressed grievances of the people, then there is no wonder that we are in the helpless condition in which we are at present!

Mr. Horniman in the course of his speech at Dadar said that "it was the first duty of all those Congressmen who had entered the legislatures on the Swarajist tickets, to exculpate themselves from the serious charges levelled against them all over the country." It has been emphasised times without number by leaders of public opinion that nothing substantial can be gained by working the legislatures; nor is it practicable to lay down hard and fast rules so far as the Council work is concerned. The Council work has to be carried on according to the exigencies of peculiar situations which arise from time to time, but so long as the ideals of nationalism are maintained by the Congress representatives, there should not be any room for complaint.

DIVIDING THE COUNTRY.

The Congress has been from its very inception the uncompromising champion and exponent of nationalism. It has always kept before the vision of the country the torchlight of true nationalism, re-

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Declared Principles.

According to the London "Times" Bolshevist influence will linger on for a time in China and its presence will "complicate affairs" in that country. Whose affairs it will complicate, whether those of the Foreign Powers or of the Chinese Nationalists, the "Times" does not say, but it is convinced that "a typical Chinese situation" is again arising on the Yangtse and it notes with satisfaction that the British representative at Peking, Sir Miles Lampson has gone there to find out whether in this new situation there are any elements "that may prove susceptible to the recently declared principles of British policy in China". What these principles are can, of course, be interpreted variously by varying political mentalities in Britain. British Labour looks upon them as a policy of grab and plunder in China, while Mr. Baldwin's supporters look upon them as a glowing example of British self-sacrifice in the interests of the poor helpless Chinese whom Britain is trying hard to help to win a way towards "stable Government." To all such believers in British self-sacrifice, the announcement by the "Times" that there "declared principles" stand and that there is "no question of modifying them" will come as a great and comforting assurance. That is the way to save British prestige from the attacks of the Little Englanders

The American View.

It is very distressing, no doubt, that others will not see the British Tories as they love to see themselves, but America has other ideas about the "declared principles" of British policy in China. "Unity" the well-known American weekly journal congratulates American officials "at home" on refusing to be rushed although "American Admirals have obviously lost their heads in China." The paper says that the "obvious plan of the British die-hards, now in control of the Baldwin Cabinet, is to make war on China and to line up America in the forefront of the battle line." It notes how "British propaganda against China, as shameless as any used during the Great War against Germany, has been at work now for weeks. It has flooded our newspapers with all the old familiar yarns about treaty violations, atrocities, Bolshevism and the rest of the flub-dub". This is how the British "declared principles" operate, but "Unity" is thankful that the American people "have refused to get excited and the American Government has refused to rush to arms."

Great Achievement.

Captain Lindbergh's successful non-stop flight from New York to Paris, in which he broke the world's record for long distance flying is, indeed, a wonderful achievement and is a fore-runner of what can be expected from human grit and technical skill and ingenuity in the direction of annihilating space when the science of Aeronautics becomes still more developed. Captain Lindbergh's performance should act as a stimulant to India, because this country has until now done practically nothing remarkable in regard to experiments in this field thanks largely, of course, to lack of encouragement from the Government. The use of the air as a means of communication is, by the way, a practical commercial possibility now, but what have Indians done to profit by it? Are Indians prepared to see this new marvel of science being monopolised by foreigners in India while they themselves only admire the foreigners' achievements, remaining a long distance behind in the world's march towards quicker methods of transit?

Afraid To Discuss It.

We understand that at their meeting of the 17th instant the Commitee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau had a motion submitted to them by Mr. Tairsee for adoption. They could have discussed it and voted, if they desired to, against it. Instead of which it was ruled out of order. The motion was "that in the opinion of this Committee entertainments to public servants against whose departments and policies the Chamber has had to protest energetically, are undesirable, and even if given by any officer or member of the Committee *in his private capacity*, the same would be inconsistent with retaining seat on the Committee, and much more in the case of its office-bearers". The reason why Mr. Tairsee sent in his motion was that he came to know that an office-bearer of the Committee intended to give a dinner to Sir Basil Blackett "of the 1s. 6d. fame". When Government themselves recently expressed their dissatisfaction about public servants accepting invitations of this type, why should the Chamber be so nervous about even discussing Mr. Tairsee's timely suggestion?

The Inevitable!

"The Near East and India" advises European residents in Persia, Egypt, the Hedjaz, in fact, in all those Eastern countries where they had capitulation rights to accept the inevitable and be prepared to see them abrogated. This is a bad old world, the Eastern world in particular, and does not recognise with gratefulness and due humility with what noble motives the European Powers demanded such rights for their nationals. The whole idea was not to cause trouble, but alas! conditions are changing and changing fast in China, and there are those Bolshevist instigators! So, according to "The Near East and India," there is "little sense now" in giving Persia, Egypt and the Hedjaz the "old answer" that they are not fit for the abolition of the capitulations. In the Hedjaz, for example, Ibn Saud is "by no means disposed to recognise them" and in Persian there is "recrudescence of the idea" of abolishing them. In Egypt although foreigners do think "native justice insufficient for Western standards," they have got to recognise the demand. "The Near East and India," however, asks them "not to get excited over it." It urges "sympathetic consideration" of the problem. Very wise advice this, considering that the "problem" will be settled in Persia, Egypt and the Hedjaz in spite of what the foreigners may have to say.

DECISION NOT "ULTRA VIRES."

LINDBERGHS' PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FEAT

INTERVIEW WITH NUNGESSER'S MOTHER

DECORATED WITH CROSS OF HONOUR

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—The United States Embassy was the "Mecca" of enthusiastic crowds calling on Lindbergh to show himself, which he eventually did clad in suit and shirt belonging to the United States Ambassador as he had not brought luggage of his own. Lindbergh blushing scarlet found acclamations embarrassing and heaved a sigh of relief when he was able to withdraw. After that he faced a second ordeal of telling story of flight to newspapermen.

To a question as to what was the worst moment of the trip, the airman laughingly replied:—"Sure this dramatic moment." When Lindbergh later visited Mme. Nungesser he entered the house bareheaded and was so moved that for a moment he was unable to speak. Finally in a shaking voice speaking in English, he told her how he had reserved his first visit for the mother of Nungesser whom he knew in New York and whose courage he so much admired. He conveyed to her the grief of all America that the search had hitherto been fruitless. When the speech was translated Mme. Nungesser bravely declared that she had not lost hope. After that she broke down sobbed and held Lindbergh in her arms.—Reuter.

DECORATED WITH CROSS OF HONOUR.

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—At the Elysee to-day, M. Doumergue decorated Lindbergh with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S TRIBUTE.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has sent a message to Capt. Lindbergh paying tribute to his superhuman will which has taken space by storm and subdued it. "The feat" he says "will ever remain in the memory of men. Glory to Capt. Lindbergh and his people."—Reuter.

MAD RUSH OF CROWD.

10 PERSONS INJURED IN MELEE.

LONDON, May 22.

Paris.—A human barrier estimated at 150,000 people, was surrounding the Le Bourget aerodrome two hours before Capt. Lindbergh arrived. Darkness came and was pierced by rockets and then beacon flares which lit up veritable bunches of human grapes clinging to the walls of the building. A faint drone of an aero-engine at 10-15 electrified the emotional multitude and lights revealed the American monoplane flying very low It circled the aerodrome and landed. Immediately a mad rush reduced to nine pins the cordon of troops and police and smashed the Iron barriers. People were shouting, sobbing and weeping. Capt. Lindbergh calm and serene, jumped to the ground, removed his helmet and donned his straw hat. Delirious admirers then seized and cheered the hero was eventually ? with greatest difficulty shepherded by soldiers to the aerodrome offices where he was greeted by the American ambassador, French Cabinet members officials, and the flying Aces. Capt. Lindbergh after midnight was smuggled into a motor car and taken to Paris where he called at the American Embassy for bath and later left for his hotel.

CASUALTIES.

Ten injured, two critically, is the tale of last night's casualties on Lindbergh's arrival. The landing ground is to-day indescribably strewn with wreckage of all kinds. Souvenir hunters and photographers waited patiently throughout the day for Capt. Lindbergh to awake and were finally gratified by the airman's appearance on the Embassy lawn clad in pyjamas in which he posed. He announced his intention to visit M. Nungesser's mother immediately.

President Doumergue has sent a message of congratulations to President Coolidge who has replied thanking him and referring sorrowfully to the loss of M. Nungesser adding that the progress of aviation has been largely due to France's genius.

Sir Alan and Lady Cobham flew over from Croydon personally to congratulate the flyer on behalf of the British airmen.

CABLE ITEMS

Perth, (West Australia).—H. M. S. "Renown" with T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York on board has left for England.—Reuter.

St. Johns (Newfoundland).—A telegram from Trepassey says that De Pinedo who since the new machine from Italy arrived at New York had flown thence to Chicago and Montreal across Canada has left for Azores en route to Italy.—Reuter.

BACK TO THE COMMONS

MR. PATEL CONCLUDES IRISH TOUR

GUEST OF LADY ASTOR

LONDON, May 23.

Hon. Mr. Patel has returned to London on the conclusion of his Irish tour. He had a great reception in North Ireland, and he attended sittings of Ulster Parliament. A luncheon was given by Indians in Belfast. A gathering in the University Hall was organised by the Belfast University. An official luncheon was also given by the North Irish Government at which Mr. Patel spoke in favour of a United Irish Parliament, provoking interesting criticism throughout Ireland.

Mr. Patel has resumed his regular attendance at the House of Commons and the usual daily conferences with the Speaker. Mr. Patel will be the guest of Lady Violet Astor at the luncheon tomorrow.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO SHATRUNJAYA

RAJKOT, May 22.

During his Kathiawar tour in November next, the Viceroy will visit Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Gondal, Morvi and Palitana. At Palitana His excellency will go up the Shatrunjaya Hill and will visit the well-known Jain temples. It is stated that His Excellency will also personally study the Shatrunjaya Hill dispute.—A. P.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GOVT

BRITISH PRESS REJOICES IN BOSE'S RELEASE

"Forward" publishes the following special cable from London dated May 20.

Commenting on the release of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose after thirty months' of imprisonment—"an imprisonment without trial of any sort or kind by any Judge or Jury or Magistrate"—to-day's "Lansbury's Weekly" says:—

"This Indian gentleman is a great public servant holding the high and important office of the Town Clerk of Calcutta and was retained in office during the whole of his long term of imprisonment. The Government of India has successfully resisted all efforts to compel them to formulate their charges against Mr. Bose. As in usual in all such cases "evidence" secret agents' have produced "evidence" which is not made public and men's liberty is forfeited without any chance of the nation knowing what the offences are with which a prisoner is charged. Mr. Bose could have bought his release quite easily if he would have acknowledged himself in the wrong and gives sureties for future. But being an honourable man he refused all such attempts to make him perjure his own soul. At long last the Government has been obliged owing to extremely dangerous conditions of his health, to release him. Let us hope the release is in time to save him and remember there are still persons in prison under the Ordinance.

The "New Leader" also in its comment congratulates Mr. Bose on his steadfastness.

TOWARDS NORMAL HEALTH

BANGALOR., May 23.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. George Joseph, who is back here now, after seeing Gandhiji at Nandi Hills, said: Mahatmaji is progressing steadily towards normal health. Blood pressure is just what it should be for one of Gandhiji's health. My impression is that he will be fairly alright if he continues his travelling about to cooler months of the year and takes it in easier stages than hitherto. He is a realist enough to see what it means and to adjust himself accordingly."—Free Press.

WELL DONE C. P.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED

NAGPUR, May 23.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent to the resolution passed by the Central Provinces Legislative Council at its last budget session, removing sex disqualification and making women eligible for election, nomination, and exercise of franchise.—Free Press.

"MERE NEWSPAPER STUNT" SAYS MRS. NAIDU.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH HITS BACK.

"POETIC JUSTICE, BUT TACTICAL ERROR".

The Working Committee's decision exonerating the Madras Swarajists from their alleged violation of the Gauhati mandate, has been taken advantage of by a coterie of political agitators to advance their own personal views. An outcry is being raised over the exact competence of the Working Committee in the matter.

A representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the ex-President of the Indian National Congress and a prominent member of the present Working Committee. Mrs. Naidu did not seem much inclined to grant any interview on a subject which is after all nothing but a newspaper "stunt." Evidently she has given herself heart and soul to the solution of Hindu-Muslim problem. For the present she is thoroughly immersed in her correspondence with non-Congress leaders of both the communities regarding the Hindu-Muslim understandings arrived at in the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. A pile of letters was waiting for her attention when our representative called for an interview. When pressed to express her opinion on the decision of the Working Committee, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu very frankly observed that it was perfectly within the competence of the Working Committee to express its opinion on a matter of that kind. It was always implied, added Mrs. Naidu, that the decisions of the Working Committee were subject to ratification by the A. I. C. C. She could not understand the hue and cry that was being raised in the Press over a simple and straightforward decision of that kind. "But is that decision "ultra vires"? asked our representative. "Certainly not" was Mrs. Naidu's prompt reply.

UNDERSTANDING, NOT UNITY.

Referring to the resolution regarding joint electorates, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that she would like to call it a Hindu-Muslim understanding and not a unity yet. What they had done in the A. I. C. C. was merely a rubble on which the real foundation of unity had to be laid. A good deal of uphill work was still before them and surely it required hearty co-operation of both the communities. Personally she would prefer a humble term "Hindu-Muslim understanding" to a very ambitious expression "Hindu-Muslim unity" for what they had already achieved in the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. Mrs. Naidu assured our representative that the question of music before mosque would be taken taken up as early as possible and no pains would be spared to bring about a mutual understanding before Hindus and Muslims on that much vexed problem.

position was clear from the beginning. They had no word of condemnation for the Congress Party in Madras. They had declined to sponsor Mr. A. Govindachari's resolution. Mr. Gopala Menon's resolution which was substituted for Mr. Govindachari's resolution, had not the ghost of a chance. Not one who spoke had a good word for it: all opposed. I am quite certain that if the original resolution had been put to vote, it would have been lost by an overwhelming majority. Then came Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's tactical error. He backed Mr. Sambamurthi's amendment for reference to the Working Committee. He did it with the best of intentions. He did not want an acrimonious debate and he wanted to save the face of Mr. Gopala Menon and his friends. It may be poetic justice but it is not gratitude that Mr. Menon should fall on the Working Committee and proceed to maul it because of Mr. Iyangar's kindly service.

LIFT BAN ON OFFICE.

In reference to the demand for a special meeting of the All India Congress Committee to debate the affair, Mr. Joseph had no manner of doubt. He said: It is a nuisance having another meeting but if they want it they shall have it and I warn the protagonists of the demand that they will have the beating of their lives. For myself, I shall go a good deal further. Instead of a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, let them have a special meeting of the Congress and there will be at least one profit out of it viz,—the ban on office can be finally and decisively raised.—Free Press.

DR. RABINDRANATH TO JAVA.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

It is understood that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has received an invitation from the Dutch Government to visit Java, in order to study the remnants of Indian culture and civilisation in that island. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, it is understood has accepted the invitation. It is likely he will proceed to Java in September, accompanied by some distinguished Indian artists and historians.—Free Press.

MR. IYENGAR'S TACTICAL ERROR

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH ON WORKING COMMITTEE DECISION

BANGALORE, May 23.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India and asked if he thought the Working Committee of the Congress was justified in what it did, Mr. George Joseph said that the Committee's

PLEA FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS

MR. PRAKASAM'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, May 23.

In a statement to the Free Press of India regarding the Working Committee's decision in reference to the action of the Madras Swarajists, Mr. T. Prakasam says the Working Committee would certainly be entitled to express its opinion and issue instructions if no censure motion had been moved before the All-India Congress Committee. But as it is, he contends a serious mistake has been made in issuing such instructions. It would have been more satisfactory and a basis for real unity would have been found if the resolutions of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee had been allowed to be considered by the All-India Congress Committee. What could not be done by that body cannot be accomplished by the Working Committee and that in the form of "instructions" at a meeting where only five members were present.

Mr. Prakasam suggests convening a special session of the All-India Congress Committee or even of the Congress if the President thinks the Working Committee was justified. It is much better, he says, that the Congress should consider the present situation and decide in favour of acceptance of office if it is so inclined than be supporting a ministry without a following and formation of which they were bound to oppose and overthrow according to the Congress resolution.—Free Press.

NORTHERNERS' HEAVY CASUALTIES

RED TROOPS TRIUMPHANT AGAIN.

HANKOW FORCES MAKE HEADWAY.

LONDON, May 23.

Hankow.—Delayed messages record that Red troops claim important success in a three-day battle ending on May 17, with the Red capture of three towns on the way from Hankow to the coveted railway junction Cheng Chow in Honan thus on the road to Peking. The Reds further claim that they have killed over 8,000 Northerners and captured 5,000 and lost only 700 and took ten field-guns and twenty machine guns. That Hankow forces have substantially advanced is anyway indicated by the fact that train service has been resumed between Hankow and Chumatien 150 miles north of which was recently held by the Northerners.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN GOVT. IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 23.

At the Nagpur Satyagraha meeting held last night, a person was caught for throwing stones at the meeting. It was alleged that he belonged to the C. I. D. although he himself denied his connection with the C. I. D. General Avari awarded punishment to cnuyl himself as a volunteer and get arrested by police. While this was being done, another stone came over the meeting and another man was "arrested' by the public.—Free Press.

ESCAPE OF COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, May 23.

Shanghai.—The military headqnarters at Hankow claim that Communist ally Christian General Fengyuh Siang has secured the escape of the Communists from Hankow by the capture of Chang Chow.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONSUL AT CHINKIANG WITHDRAWS

JAPANESE DESTROYERS FIRED ON.

LONDON, May 23.

Shanghai.—The British Consul at Chinkiang has withdrawn, and archives have been removed.

Japanese destroyers Rinoki and Yanagai were fired on at Kiangyin 100 miles up the river by the Northerners on the left bank and the Southerners on the right. Yanagai replied and silenced the attackers.—Reuter.

REFUGEES' PLIGHT.

BUSINESS IN HANKOW, PARALYSED.

LONDON, May 23.

Hankow.—Refugees are still flocking in to the Concession area though the situation among the masses is easier in consequence of the Communist claim to the victories in Honan. Pickets are busy turning back the refugees and sometimes confiscating household goods. Business has been brought to a standstill.—Reuter.

S. A. INDIANS' ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

LONDON, May 23.

Cape Town.—A joint meeting of the Indian community in Cape Town comprising Hindus and Mahomedans, yesterday unanimously passed a resolution to offer Mr. Sastri their wholehearted welcome on his arrival at Cape Town, and give him every support to enable him to carry out the terms of the Agreement between the Indian and South African Governments.—Reuter.

GOOD-BYE AUSTRALIA !

DUKE OF YORK'S TOUCHING MESSAGE

LONDON, May 23.

Perth.—In a farewell message to Australia on boarding H. M. S "Renown" for England, H.R.H. the Duke of York expressed gratitude for the wonderful welcome and countless kindness accorded to the Duchess and himself and says that they have been very much moved by the demonstrations of loyalty, affection and devotion to the Throne. In a special message to the children of Australia he sends "love and best wishes" from the Duchess and himself.—Reuter.

200 MILES LESS THAN LINDBERGH

WORLD RECORD HELD FOR AN HOUR

MACHINE LOST IN THE SEA

CARR-GILLMAN THRILLING FLIGHT

LONDON, May 23.

As far as can be ascertained at present Lieuts. Carr and Gillman enjoyed for an hour the honour of holding the world's non-stop record. The airmen landed in the Persian Gulf at 9.15 in the evening (British summer time) on Saturday. If, as appears likely, they beat the French Paris-Jask record they thus held the world's record until 16.22 in the evening when Capt. Lindbergh landed at Le Bourget. The French record is 3,345 miles while Lieuts. Carr and Gillman had apparently flown 3,400 miles or 200 less than Lindberg.—Reuter.

CARR'S AIRCRAFT BADLY DAMAGED

LONDON, May 23.

Baghdad.—Carr and Gillman were picked up forty-five miles south-east of Bunder Abbas by naval patrol and are now on their way to Abadan in S.S. "Donax." Their aircraft was found but was not salved. It was badly damaged and floated for some time upside down in the sea. The cause of forced landing is not yet known. The Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Hugh Trenchard has sent the following message to Carr and Gillman:—"Delighted to hear of your safety and congratulate you on your splendid flight. Sorry you were not able to reach your goal."—Reuter.

AVIATION EXPERTS' OPINION

KARACHI, May 23

Aviation experts in Karachi maintain that Carr and Gillman have created a new record for long distance non-stop flights, as they flew from Lincolnshire to within about eighty miles from Jask whereas the Frenchman only flew from Paris to Jask, a much shorter distance. Cranwell in Lincolnshire is at least 200 miles further westward than Paris.—A. P.

INDIA BEAT JUGO SLAVIA

LONDON, May 23.

Zagreb.—In the Davis Cup, India beat Jugo-Slavia, having won two singles and one doubles.—Reuter.

DENMARK BEAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 22.

At Harrogate in the Davis Cup Denmark beat Britain by three matches to two. In the deciding match Ulrich beat Higgs 1|6, 3|6, 6|2, 6|2, 6|4.—Reuter Special.

PRASADA FYZEE BEAT BALAS DUNGYERSKY

LONDON, May 23.

Zagreb.—In the Davis Cup doubles Prasada and Fyzee beat Balas and Dungyersky 6|1, 6|2, 6|4. The Jugoslav pair were handicapped throughout owing to Balas being below the form. In a subsequent exhibition game Fyzee won the first set 6|3, Popovitch won second 6|0. The third was abandoned owing to storm.

Tilden beat Borotra 6|0, 6|3.

France has beaten the United States by three matches to two in Franco-American lawn tennis contest. Lacoste beat Hunter 6|0, 6|0 and Tilden beat Borotra.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES GIVE WAY

PROCEEDINGS IN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 23.

Geneva.—Although rupture of the Economic Conference seemed inevitable, in consequence of the Russians' attitude, the Co-ordination Committee, including the British and the United States members, stuck to their guns, and the Russians gave way. The Russian delegates are receiving congratulations for their spirit of conciliation which is believed to have been actuated as a result of frequent consultations, the Russians have been having with the American delegates, with reference to the subject of obtaining credits for which the Russians have abandoned their hitherto uncompromising attitude.

LATER.

The United States Delegation to the Economic Conference emphatically deny that they and the Soviet Delegates negotiated regarding loans of credits.—Reuter's Special Service.

"VISIT INDIA."

APPEAL IN "D. T."

SIR AUTUL ON IMPORTANCE OF PROPAGANDA.

STRENGTHENING INDO-BRITISH LINKS

LONDON, May 23.

Sir Atul Chatterjee in the course of a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* which paper devotes a page to the "Visit India" appeal declares there is every reason to hope that in the near future there will be a lasting and substantial expansion of India's internal and external commerce. The full presentation of facts relating to India will be of the greatest help towards strengthening the commercial and other links between Britain and India.—Reuter.

MR. DANGE'S RELEASE

WRONG CALCULATION ABOUT DATE

BOMBAY, May 23.

It was announced that Mr. S. A. Dange would be released this morning, on the authority of information obtained from the Superintendent of the Arthur Road Jail as also from the Superintendent Sitapur Jail. To the surprise of the many friends and admirers of Mr. Dange, however, it was announced, that he would be released the morning of the 24th, as it was given out that there was some wrong calculation about the dates.

Among those present at the gate of the jail, were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs Sambamurti, Vishwanathan, A. B. Kolhatkar, K. N. Joglekar and K. B. Sanzgiri, the last two being Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. There were about 200 people, besides a fairly large gathering of sight-seers. On being requested by Mr. Joglekar to hand over Mr. Dange's clothes to him the Superintendent informed him that the proper date of release is the 24th of May (Tuesday). Maulana Shaukat Ali, who had came there sent in a note requesting the Superintendent to allow him to see Mr. Dange. The request, however, was not granted and Maulana Shaukat Ali received the same reply in regard to his inquiries about Mr. Dange's release.

Much dissatisfaction was felt for this attitude of the jail authorities. The crowd at the gate of the jail apparently annoyed the jail authorities for some people were heard to say that the Superintendent threatened to postpone Mr. Dange's release to the last minute that rules allowed him. There is every possibility, therefore, that long before this account is read he would be out of jail. The meeting announced in his honour at the Congress House, wil be held to-morrow (Tuesday). (Tuesday).

LATEST NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

The case in which Pandit Govind Malaviya, the youngest son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is charged with obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty in the Manilla Show in connection with what is known as the crow incident was taken up to-day by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Finlay. Prosecution witness were examined and the case was adjourned.

The case brought by Pandit Govind Malaviya against Mr. Smith, Police Sergeant on charge of wrongful restraint in connection with the same incident in which Mrs. Marriner was discharged was also taken up. Witnesses were examined and orders were reserved.—A. P.

LONDON, May 23.

Geneva.—The Plenary sitting of International Economic Conference has unanimously passed the British Delegate Arthur Pugh's resolution recognising that the maintenance of the world peace largely depends on principles of economic policies which nations have framed and executed and recommending continuous attention of Governments to this aspect. The resolution of Professor Cassel, Sweden, which has also been unanimously passed favours development of closer International co-operation by scientific and educational institutions and also by the help of the press and similar information agencies.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, May 23.

Port Said.—The British steamer "City of Durban" from Calcutta to London has been detained in the Suez owing to engine trouble.—Reuter's Special Service.

COMING BAKR-ID

PREPARATION'S FOR PEACEFUL CELEBRATION

POLICE HOLD PRIVATE MEETINGS

DELHI, May 23.

As Bakr-Id approaches, public attention is getting focussed on the question of leading sacrificial cows to slaughter through some Hindu Mohallas of the City. The leading of cattle through Pahari Dheraj during Bakr-Id has been agitating the public mind for some years now, and it will be recalled that it resulted in bloodshed and riot about four years ago. Pahari-Dheraj is a purely Hindu Mohalla which connects Bara Hindurao (a Muslim locality) with the Sadar Bazar and a slaughter house. The Hindus contend that Pahari Dheraj is inhabited by their community and that their feelings are outraged when sacrificial cattle are paraded through it. Muslims, on the other hand, base their claim for using the route on a right which, they allege, is established by hoary practice.

The position of the authorities, from the beginning, has been in support of the *status quo*. They argue that just as they cannot interfere with the Hindus playing music in a public thoroughfare, and even near a mosque where music is allowed, in the same way, they cannot prevent Muhammadans leading sacrificial cattle through unprohibited streets. But the authorities have always been willing to assist both communities if they mutually arrive at a compromise.

Various suggestions have been made from time to time to solve this problem. Some Muslims had proposed, last year, that if Hindus agreed to stop music before every mosque in Delhi, they, on their part, would give up their right to lead cows through Paharji Dheraj. Hindus, on the other hand suggested that a temporary slaughter house might be erected at Bara Hindurao, to eliminate the necessity of using Pahari Dheraj route. Another suggestion that was made was to allow individual Muslim to sacrifice cows in their own houses, the local administration retaining the sole authority for granting licenses for this purpose.

HINDU VIEW.

Several Hindu deputations waited upon the Chief Commissioner to express the Hindu point of view. The Hindu Sabha has also appointed a sub-Committee to protect Hindu interests during the Bakr-Id and to explore avenues for mutual agreement.

The authorities, on their part, have been taking the necessary precautions. A number of meetings were called in the different police stations, when the need for the peaceful celebration of the Id and for maintaining law and order, were impressed upon those present. Members of the police force on leave have been warned to return to duty by the first of June. A large number of special police officers would be enrolled from the influential sections of both communities. Patrolling of the streets of Delhi by mounted Sawars has become a regular feature, but detachments of them, together with police pickets, would be posted in dangerous localities during the Id. No decision has been taken on the question of requisitioning military aid, but it is probable that a detachment of Indian cavalry and of British infantry would be posted in the Sardar Bazar (entrance to Pahari Dheraj) and in Khari Bawli. Armoured cars might also be requisitioned to patrol the town, as was done last year. Notices against the carrying of lathis and harbouring "undesirables" would also be issued.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Shambhu Nath Chopra, Editor of the local vernacular paper *Swaraj* has been served with a notice by Mr. P. L. Orde, Senior Superintendent of Police, alleging that he has advised Hindus to practise Satyagraha in certain circumstances and stating that as the performance of Satyagraha in such circumstances was likely to result in a breach of the peace, if a disturbance did occur in consequence of the step advocated publicly by Mr. Chopra, he will be liable to prosecution as an instigator of the offence.—A.P.

WATER SCARCITY IN MADRAS

CORPORATION'S DECISION

MADRAS, May 23.

Owing to threatened scarcity of water the Corporation announces that the pressure had fallen in the pumping station in consequence of which they have stopped supply of water to the city between the hours of ten and four during the day, and nine and five at night.—Free Press.

A Dehra Dun message says: Pandit Radhaballav Khanduri of Garhwal has donoted Rs. 40,000 for the establishment of a high school at Mussoorie. The institution is intended for Hindu boys and will be in memory of his late brother and be called the Ghanand Memorial High School. A strong committee has been formed to give effect to the objects of the donor.—Free Press.

TARIFF REFORM IN PERSIA.

INEQUITES OF WESTERN POWERS

(BY G. K. N.)

Persia is an independent sovereign country. But, as I have frequently sought to impress on all those concerned, as long as she has not sufficient wealth, to put it in the plainest of terms, she is in bonds to other countries. From that point of view, the political freedom of this country is only relative. About half of her revenue is derived from the customs receipts. These have, however, been iniquitous and irregular. The causes of the irregularity were Russia's rapacity and Britain's desire to get even with Russia

Dr. Millspaugh, the American Administrator General of Finance of Persia has for the first time lucidly placed the circumstances before the public. His compatriot, Morgan Shuster, did the same before him but imported so much of vehemence in his tirade of a book that his facts got immersed in an avalanche of indictment. A refutation of the "Strangling of Persia" was said to be in preparation, but it will now never see the light of day. The history of Custom Tariff of Persia goes back to exactly a 100 years ago.

IN THE INTEREST OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

In the Treaty of Turkoman-chai between Russia and Persia concluded in 1828 a reciprocal 5 per cent. ad valorem tariff on imports and exports was established, without fixing a period of effective operation. Up to the Great War, Persia was not in a position without Russia's consent to change her tariff. The other nations pressed for and generally tried to obtain treatment equal to that extorted by Russia. In these treaties, nevertheless the 5 per cent. rate was applicable only to imports into and exports from Persia. It was not accorded on imports of Persian goods into other countries which received, instead, the benefit of the most favoured nations clause. In 1901 the then Shah intended to revise the Tariff and contracted a loan from Russia and the tariff was re-arranged on Feb. 8, 1903. Export duties were largely eliminated. Special low rates were fixed for articles wanted in Russia. An agreement was drawn up, the next day, with Great Britain and certain rates were altered in the interest of British Commerce. But on the whole it resulted that commodities needed by Russia bore a tax of 5 per cent. while those of interest to Great Britain were charged 25 per cent. This created indignation among the Persian merchants who were the first obvious victims and who made the usual impotent protests. In the words of Mr. Morgan Shuster the arrangement was "absolutely prejudicial to the interests of Persia and was so grossly partial to Russian interests and trade as to render it the most conspicuously unsuccessful tariff in the world, from the view point of the people in whose behalf it was supposed to be framed."

RUSSIAN PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

In relation to the Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1920, the new tariff was drawn up, and the schedules were increased. As matters stood, the average rate in the 1920. traiff of goods of interest to Russia was almost equal to that on commodities wanted by Great Britain with a slight difference in favour of Russia viz 14 per cent. This schedule stood for the betterment of Persian Finance. It was in active operation for two years. In 1921 came on the scene the Soviet Government. It repudiated all engagements and conventions ratified by the previous Czarist Government. It began with a paper magniloquence which contrasted strongly with the grim reality:—

"The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. brands as criminal the policy of the Governments of Tsarist Russia, which, without the agreement of the peoples of Asia and under the guise of assuring the independence of these peoples, concluded with other States of Europe treaties concerning the East which has as the ultimate object its gradual seizure. The Government of the R. S. F. S. R. hereby rejects that criminal policy of agreement not only limiting formally the sovereignty of the States of Asia but also leading to organised brutal violence of European robbers on the living body of the peoples of the East.

Wherefore and in accordance with the principles set out in clauses I and IV of the present treaty, the Government of the R. S. F. S. R. declares its refusal to take part in any measures whatsoever tending to weaken or violate the sovereignty of Persia and declares completely null and void all conventions and agreements concluded by the late Government of Persia with third powers for the harm of Persia and concerning her."

Yet the Soviets insisted on an arrangement by virtue of which goods of all other nations paid customs duties according to the 1920 schedule, while the Russian merchants paid only the rates fixed in 1903. The resultant loss to the Persian treasury was computed at thirty lakhs of rupees a year. The declared policy of the equality of commerce with all the countries was vitiated in practice through no fault of Persia. There were loud complaints on the part of nations other than Russia and on part of Persian merchants.

Subsequently the Russians have accorded a treatment to goods imported by the Persian meachants, for example, at the Nizni-Novogorod fair which was scarcely to be differentiated from broad day robbery. I challenged my friend Saklatwalla to prove that the benevolence of the altruistic Russian Government was not strangling Persia in the North. Naturally a discreet silence was his sober answer. All lovers of freedom including such as doubtless exist in the Soviet Republic will have sympathy with Iran in her attempt to achieve real fiscal autonomy without which political independence is a comforting mirage.

As regards exports of merchandise into British India, an extraordinary discrepancy has been experienced. There is higher duty on Persian goods entering India overland via Duzdab than across the Gulf, say from Bushire to Karachi. A proper adjustment of this and similar anomalies has been reported to be postponed in the fond hope of a rail-road traversing the country from the Caspian to the Gulf, rail-laying operations being understood to commence simultaneously from both ends. If so, the Indo-Persian customs revision might be put off to the Greek Kalends. For I see little prospect of such a railway in Persia being an accomplished fact within thirty years to come. But a commercial motor track is both feasible and by far preferable. An equitable tariff schedule should precede the construction of even a fifty mile. metal track. The heavy handicaps on export of articles of silver ware from Persia cannot be economically advantageous.

The iniquities of European powers in Persia which have happily now terminated except for the inexplicable attitude of the Soviets in the north, cannot be studied better than in a neat presentation of facts in "La Politique Europeanne en Perse" by Dr. Mahmud Afshar, the editor of the "Ayandeh."

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

MAHARASHTRA LITERARY CONFERENCE

MARATHI AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

POONA, May 23.

At to-day's sitting of the 12th Maharashtra Literary Conference, a resolution of condolence for the death of Messrs. V. K. Rajwade, K. N. Sane, V. L. Bhave, V. G. Vajapurkar, and seven others, was moved by the President and carried, all standing.

The second resolution recommended the introduction of Marathi as medium of instruction from Entrance examination to B.A., examination. The resolution also recommended that Marathi medium should be introduced in the Nagpur and Usmania Universities.

The third resolution asked literary institutions and writers to prepare literature useful for infants.

The fifth resolution asked the Government to co-operate with literary men and institutions in preparing educational books. The Press Act of the Portuguese Government in Goa was condemned as arbitrary.

It was also recommended that the medium of all examinations in Nagpur, Bombay, and Usmania Universities, should be the language that is spoken by the majority in the areas. This resolution was hotly opposed but was carried. The sitting was adjourned for the day.—Free Press.

PRESS AND JAIL ADMINISTRATION

BENGAL JAIL INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

NO CONSIDERATION TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Report of the Bengal Jail Inquiry Committee which was presided over by Mr. Justice Pearson and appointed on January 15th last to enquire into the "various irregularities that have come to notice in the administration of jails of the Presidency and specially in view of the murder of Rai Bhupendranath Chatterjee Bahadur in Alipore Central Jail on May 27th, 1926" has been issue to-day.

Referring to the detenus, the Committee says, "It is quite clear that the presence of these persons in jails is definitely subversive of jail discipline. It creates discontent among ordinary convicts, because they see in their midst a class of men to whom is accorded great latitude of treatment and great amount of consideration.

Lack of uniformity results in discontent among the detenus, and further harassment to jails staff. Any tightening up of discipline or curtailment of privileges is likely to result in a host of petitions directed against the superintendent, much vilification in the Indian Press and possibly hunger strike. From the point of view of our inquiry we strongly recommend that this class of people should be removed from jails altogether."

Referring to the political convicts, the Committee says, "The class of convicts which has of late given considerable trouble to jail staff is the so-called "political" convicts, persons who have been convicted for so-called "political" offences. We are strongly of opinion that persons convicted of such political offences should be entitled to no special consideration by reason of them political nature of offence or of their superior education or social position. We think also that ordinarily they should not be allowed to live in association but should be drafted to different gangs for work and where possible, confine in cells during night.—Free Press.

CIVIL SERVICES IN STATES

INDIAN PRINCES' DECISION

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Simla correspondent of "The Englishman" says nothing definite is yet known regarding the decision arrived at by the Government of India on the representation recently made by the informal conference of some leading Princes.

In the meantime, the Princes have decided to introduce cregular civil services on a permanent basis on the lines of those in British India and to ensure proper administration they will have also independent judiciary.

In this respect the Government of India's decision on the separation of judicial from the executive functions is awaited with interest.—Free Press.

SIR D. STEWART REACHES CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Sir Douglas Stewart, Police Superintendent of Noakhali, who was seriously injured as a result of a motor accident on May 19 in village Ramgunj, reached Calcutta to-night. On arrival he was removed to the Presidency General Hospital in an ambulance. It was learnt on enquiry that Sir Douglas had sustained as many as four broken ribs, in addition to other injuries.

Sir Douglas told a representative of the Associated Press that he would take time to get fit, although he felt a little better. Lady Stewart, who is at Dehra Dun, is expected to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow.—A. P.

WAY TO MAKE SANGATHAN EFFECTIVE

DEHRA DUN, May 23.

A meeting of the Dehra Dun Hindu Sabha was held under the presidency of Dr. Keshavdeo Shastri. Babu Piyushkanti Ghose in the course of his speech, said that the Hindu Sangathan would be effective only when the Hindus of one province felt that their brethren in other provinces were at their back.

Thakur Manjit Singh, M. L. C., Mr. Chandprasad Singh and Prof. Jwalaprasad Singh and another Mussalman gentleman addressed the meeting.

A resolution was passed protesting against the attitude of the present Station Master, Dehra Dun, in not allowing the volunteers of the Hindu Sabha, to supply drinking water to passengers. Swami Vicharanand, who moved the reolution, said that the former Station Master allowed this practice as there was no arrangement made by the Railway authorities themselves to supply water.—Free Press.

VERNACULARS AS MEDIA

HYDERABAD REPRESENTATIVES MISSION

ATTENDING IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The forthcoming session of the Imperial Educational Conference has, indeed, created a great stir in the educational circles of the British Empire. Representatives from India and various Colonies are flocking to London where the conference is going to hold its session from the 20th of June to the 8th of July. Almost every Indian University is participating in the good work which the conference promises to do.

Mr. Syed Ali Akabar who is attending the Conference from Hyderabad State was interviewed at the Tajmahal hotel by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the work he proposes to do in connection with the Conference.

Mr. Syed Ali Akabar is in the Educational Service of the Hyderabad State, being the Divisional Inspector of Schools. A famous Wilsonian, he has finished his education in the Cambridge University where he took his honours in Economics (Tripos). During his college days he was a very good sportsman. Mr. Hadi, the famous Tennis champion, is his younger brother.

REPRESENTATIVE OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

Asked by our representative Mr. Syed Ali Akabar said that he and Mr. Mohammad Hussain were going to attend the Imperial Educational Conference organised by the Board of Education. There are many educational problems in which Messrs. Syed Ali Akabar and Mohamad Hussain are keenly interested. They are going to place their views before the Conference as to the place of vernaculars as media of instruction. For a few years past they are trying that experiment at the Osmania University and the scheme is working there most splendidly. Even a great educationist like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has paid a glowing tribute to the Osmania University for its experiment of making vernacular a medium of instruction. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru believes that the standard of education in that University is higher than elsewhere.

The Hyderabad representatives have got a very lengthy programme before them. They will read papers before the Conference on "Adult elementary education," "Female education," "Rural education," "Vocational education" and the allied subjects. Mr. Syed Ali Akabar sails for Europe on Wednesday by s.s. "Genova" of the Llyod Triestino Line.

CALCUTTA DEMANDS RELEASE OF "SELFLESS PATRIOTS."

CALCUTTA, May 23.

At a meeting of the citizens of North Calcutta, held at Sham Park, Rail Lalit Kumar Mitra presiding, resolutions were passed (1) according welcome to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and wishing him speedy recovery, (2) demanding the immediate release of "selfless patriots detained in jail without trial," (3) expressing gratitude to Sir Stanley Jackson on the unconditional release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and for his personal sympathy shown to him and hoping that his Excellency will follow the same procedure in the case of "other selfless patriots, who are in jail."—Free Press.

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, vice-President of the All-India Trade Union presiding, resolutions were passed urging the Government of India to abolish the present system of engagement of seamen through brokers and ghat serangs, and urging the authorities concerned to solve the unemployment problem of Indian seamen.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	May 23
Previous Closing Rate	16.18
To-day's Opening Rate	16.20
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	16.43
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL

	May 23
Previous Closing Rate	8.67
To-day's Opening Rate	8.72
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	8.78
Difference	+.11
Broach expectation	336 0 0

PROPOSED RESERVE BANK.

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE BILL.

MR. MADON'S MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY, May 23.

In response to the invitation of the Government of India for expression of opinion, Mr. B. F. Madon has submitted a detailed memorandum in which he submits the principles underlying the Bill and the clauses of the Bill implementing them to searching analysis.

The main recommendations of Mr. Madon are:—

1. That the Reserve Bank should not be a shareholders' bank but a bank without capital, owned and guaranteed by Government, with all profits going to the country as in the case of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

2. The management and control should vest in men elected by the legislature.

3. No subsidies should be granted to the Imperial, if it be decided to permit it to do commercial banking.

4. The introduction of a gold unit in order to prevent further changes in the standard of the country and reversion to 16d. ratio as the only right thing.

Mr. Madon points out that experience of the working of reserve banks in other countries has not proved them a panacea for all Banking and Currency ills. Amongst the Dominions, only South Africa has a reserve bank because it has no bankers' bank like the Imperial Bank and even there, it has not proved a conspicuous success. The Irish Free State, on the other hand, has definitely rejected the scheme of a Reserve, even after the report of the Indian Currency Commission. In the Continent, every important country had a Reserve Bank on the lines of the Government of India Bill, but every one of them failed to keep its currency at par and the credit structure normal, while some ended with an entire repudiation of their note issue. And these were all banks owned and supposed to be controlled by a private body of shareholderes and had a proportional reserve system as against £ for £ reserve in the English system. Their experience, says Mr. Madon, should serve India as a warning. The series of failures of reserve banks referred to, says Mr. Madon, was not due to incompetence but to the fact that when it came to a question of the very national existence being at stake, all rules and regulations which that had for their object the maintenance of a sound system were brushed aside. Therefore, if we do not wish to blind ourselves to the facts of history, we must reject the constitution proposed in this Bill of an 'independent' Bank owned and controlled by shareholders. In normal times the existence of such a body of shareholders will make no difference to the management of the currency system and will help to pay good and safe dividend to the so-called proprietors. In a national emergency, this toy authority will have to be summarily brushed aside, as it was brushed aside in every country directly or indirectly involved in the last war. Then, why create such an authority at all? The only sensible course is to create an authority like the Port Trust or Improvement Trust to do the work in pursuance of and in conformity with the Act creating such authority.

WHAT PROF. KEYNES SAYS.

In this connection, Mr. Madon quotes Professor Keynes in his scheme for a State Bank annexed to the report of the Chamberlain Commission, in which he observes:

'As regards the Secretary of State's exposure to pressure or parliamentary criticism of an undesirable kind, the creation of a Central Bank would, without question, improve and strengthen his position. Recent experience shows that he cannot under the present system resist cross examinations on minute details of financial management....(but with such bank in existence) there would be numerous questions to which the Secretary of State's proper answer would be that it was entirely a matter for the Bank.'' Mr. Madon points out that even in countries with full responsible Government the Legislature is not without control and holds that legislative control in a country without full responsible Government as India, is essential.

As regards the question of capital, Mr. Madon is of opinion that no capital is necessary as it will have all Government and semi-Government balances and those of many public bodies, as also the balances of bankers and will thus have all the capital it needs as working resources. With no shareholders' capital to pay dividends on, the Executive of the Reserve Bank can take an absolutely detached attitude and place the resources of the Bank at the disposal of the market only to such extent as may be considered advised in general interest and all profits earned if any would go to the general revenue. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia started in 1913 without any capital had amassed by 1924 a surplus out of profits of over Rs. 6 crores. Since 1924, it is said to have a capital of 4 million pounds, but it is all money provided out of these profits and the Bank still entirely belongs to the Government.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

As regards the constitution of the Governing body of such a Bank Mr. Madon suggests that it should consist of 15 men of whom three, the Governor, the Deputy Governor and a representative of the Finance department, would be nominated by the Government and on the analogy of the United States, the Governor-General in Council should nominate twelve men out of a panel of twenty-five or thirty elected by the Assembly.

Discussing the scope of a Reserve Bank, Mr. Madon is of the view the maintenance of the currency at par, stabilisation of prices etc. are not really capable of performance by Reserve Banks, the state of currency depending on the standard to which it is linked while stability of prices could best be secured by establishment of gold standard. Nor can Reserve Banks bring millennium in credit situation especially in a country where banking system serves not more than 5 per cent. of the population. Mr. Madon therefore urges that the aim should be restricted to secure concentration in the same authority of (1) the management of the currency reserves and (2) the banking reserves of the country.

So long as the Secretary of State is in charge of currency, says Mr. Madon, the Government consider themselves above law and do exactly as they like. One instance of this is the recent deflations even after the passage of the currency bill under which there should not have been any contraction of currency except at the lower gold point. But as Government consider themselves above law it is necessary that a separate authority is created which will atleast observe the law and see that the expansion and contraction of the circulation only occurs as the result of gold going into or out of the currency reserves as laid down by law and not otherwise.

The statement in the preamble 'to control the working of the Standard and regulate the issue of Bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing stability in the monetary system of British India' is objectionable as it implies even worse manipulation of the currency system of India by the new Bank than the country has been subjected to in the name of the Secretary of State in the past 30 years.

I would suggest as a substitute formula "to take over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and to carry on the business of banking" as in section 3 (1).

COMMERCIAL BANKING.

As regards the proposal to allow the Imperial Bank to do commercial banking, Mr. Madon points out that it will stifle and not stimulate the development of banking. He opposes the grant of any subsidies to the Imperial Bank and says: India is mainly an agricultural country and the bulk of the population is extremely poor. The village sowcar now does the banking and is frequently a merchant and a banker rolled into one. Even on the banking side he is not infrequently the Manager, the accountant and the cashier all rolled into one. If joint stock banks are to oust him they must be able to run equally economically. The Imperial Bank cannot run a branch on such cheap lines and to talk of developing banking is to encourage indigenous banks or merchant bankers by offering Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 free deposit and treasury work in each particular area. From my experience of the Co-operative movement, I make bold to say that many peoples will come forward to open Banks on these terms and furnish satisfactory guarantees.

Mr. Madon suggests that the Imperial Bank be converted into the Reserve Bank the shareholders being brought out at a valuation and paid by means of annuities as in the case of railway or of scrip bearing a fixed rate of interest at the rate at which Government are borrowing in the year in which the transaction is decided upon.

Referring to provisions requiring certain banks named in the first schedule to keep a fixed percentage of their demand and time liabilities with the Reserve Bank, Mr. Madon characterises them as unsound and retrograde. It is an attempt, says Mr. Madon to run the business of banking by regulation instead of allowing it to be run according to the best judgment of those in charge. The provision is open to objection that it imposes a hidebound rigidity and there may be times when the legal limits are reached by a large number of banks and they are compelled to recall loans indiscriminately. It will also create a feeling in less experienced bank managements that they would have done their duty by their depositors by keeping the deposits provided by law.

HIGHER PERCENTAGES.

Comparing the figures of percentage of cash balances of the Imperial Bank, Exchange Banks and Indian Banks between 1903 and 1924, Mr. Madon points out that the percentages are higher than those contemplated the Bill and says: If the lending policy is unwise, the meagre percentages will not save such a bank from insolvency. If the lending policy is sound as regards 92 1|2 or 97 1|2 rupees, a bank can be certainly trusted to look after the remaining 7 1|2 or 2 1|2 rupees. From all points of view the provision regarding fixed percentage is not9 only useless but not even mischievous. Mr. Madon further points out that the analogous proposals were made before the Cunliffe Committee in England which rejected them on the ground that any legal regulation of reserves was undesirable.

The Cunliffe Committee, however, recommended that banks in future should be required to publish a monthly statement and that the statement of assets should show separately:—

(1) Cash in hand and at the Bank of England.

(2) Cash with other banks

(3) Money at call and on short notice and

(4) Government securities maturing within 12 months,

on the ground that if this was done, the consequent publicity would be amply sufficient to secure the object in view.

Mr. Madon recommendation that similar practice be followed in India. In the latter part of his memorandum, Mr. Madon examines the question of note issue.—Free Press.

"TRYING TO RUIN THEIR POLITICAL APPOINTMENT."

(Continued from page 5).

turn the material as well as paid the compensation?

Mr. Harvey: No. They had made sufficient centerings for 16 chawls, so the compensation was for general loss sustained by them.

Continuing witness said that the curtailment in the programme was notified to the contractors five or six months after the decision.

Mr. Nariman: But did you get any centerings?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar inquired how the question was relevant.

Mr. Nariman said that it was certainly surprising to find that the department did not get anything although they paid a lot of compensation.

Mr. Nariman: And you paid Rs. 1,00,000 for supposed additions?

Mr. Harvey was not able to say anything.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Nariman to explain his question and Mr. Harvey withdrew from the Court.

"A BOGUS CLAIM."

Mr. Nariman explaining said that for additions which were never made, a bogus claim of Rs. 1,00,000 was made and an assistant of Mr. Harvey had made a report against it saying that it was false and that no work was actually done. Mr. Harvey had, however, recommended the claim of Rs. 60,000 later on in spite of his being told that no work was done at all.

Mr. Harvey was at this stage recalled.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Rajadvaksha, your assistant reported in cases of disputes?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And he reported against this particular claim of Rs. 1,00,000?

Mr. Harvey: He did but his report was absolutely false.

Mr. Nariman: So every report made against the claim which you might choose to support is false and incorrect?

Mr. Harvey: I do not say so.

Mr. Nariman: The Assistant Engineer reduced the claim from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,000?

Mr. Harvey: He reduced it. I do not know to what amount.

Mr. Nariman: And he said that some of the claims were bogus?

Mr. Harvey did not reply.

Next, when Mr. Nariman asked for the production of certain documents Mr. Harvey said that the records were mixed up and he did not know when and how they were mixed up.

"HONEST MEN OF DELHI."

Mr. Nariman: Do you know Mr. Kala Sing?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: He was from Delhi?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know. I know that men from Delhi are very honest and I would employ them if I have to.

Mr. Nariman: I hope you won't have to.

Continuing witness said he knew one Ebrahim of Ferrow Concrete Co. Kala Sing was transferred from other department and his services were terminated. Witness did not know whether they were terminated when Sewree contract work was going on. Witness knew of an anonymous letter alleging that Kala Sing and Ebrahim were working conjointly thereby injuring the department and Kala Sing's services were terminated after that.

As Mr. Nariman was at this stage required to go to the High Court in the Municipal Presidential election case, further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

BOMBAY'S CHARITY TRUSTS

APPEAL TO CORPORATION

Trustees of various charitable trusts in the city of Bombay have addressed a letter to the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, pointing out that the present Municipal taxes of assessing taxes on the basis possible recoverable rents instead of the old practice of taking actual recovery of the rents as basis is unreasonable and undesireable. During the course of this letter they say:—

"As must be well known to you for many years there has been a great dearth of residential buildings in Bombay and, as a consequence, high rents, overcrowding, and unhealthiness. Almost all classes of all communities have had to suffer on that account, but especially the poor and lower middle classes. In order to relieve this suffering, charitable persons have from time to time erected residential buildings for these classes, and, in most cases, entrusted them to trustees to let them at very moderate rents. For the very poor, the rents have been fixed at such amounts as just to cover the outgoings for ground rent, current and periodical repairs, insurance, municipal taxes, sinking fund for replacement et cetera. In some cases the rents do not even suffice for the outgoings which have to be paid from other funds. For the lower middle classes, who can afford to pay a little more but not the full market rate for such accommodation as they need, the rents have been fixed so as to leave a nett balance of from 1 to 4 per cent on the cost of building over and above the outgoings, and this balance has been in most cases directed to be used for other charities either of a like nature or otherwise."

GOOD OLD PRACTICE.

"Until recently, the Municipal taxes on all such buildings used to be assessed on the basis of the rents actually recovered for them. But, since some months, this very reasonable and desirable practice has been completely altered, and the taxes have been assessed on the amounts that would be recoverable if the buildings were let out at full rents. This change in the practice has been justified on the grounds, that the rent contemplated in Sec. 154, Sub-Clause (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act is the market or full rent, and no exemption can be allowed on the ground of charity under Section 143, Sub-Clause 1 (a), as some rent is levied and therefore such a building is taken out of the exemption by Section 143, Sub-Clause 2 (d). We submit that the word "reasonable" in the words, "the annual rent for which such land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year" in Section 154 should be liberally interpreted, so that in the cases of such buildings which cannot be let at full or market rents without a breach of trust, the assessment shall be based only on the actual rents. But even if the change be justifiable according to the strict letter of the present law, we submit, that there are very good grounds for considering it undesireable and giving relief against it."

HOW TO GRANT RELIEF.

"We, therefore, pray that relief may be afforded in any or all of the following ways, or in any other manner that may appear suitable:—

(a) The Municipal officers may be directed to follow the practice that had prevailed upto last year of levying taxes for such buildings on the rents actually recovered.

(b) If there be any objection, legal or otherwise, to the grant of relief (a), the Corporation may be pleased to direct that the difference between the present and old taxes be given as a contribution to the respective Trustees for the benefit of these buildings, under Section 63, Sub-Clause (k) of the Act. It will be a measure likely to promote public health and convenience.

(c) A recommendation may be made by the Corporation to Government to amend the present law at a very early date. An addition to Section 154 that "when a building is held in trust for being let at reduced rent, and is so let, such reduced rent shall be held to be that at which such building might reasonably be expected to let," would seem to be sufficient for the purpose. But we shall be thankful for any other amendment which would achieve the same end."

NEW ASIATIC BILL.

UNION'S BREACH OF FAITH.

A MENACE TO INDIANS

(From our own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 25.

In spite of all the efforts on the part of India and her two Delegations, the adverse fate has attacked the Indians in South Africa and the new Bill, known as "The Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act, 1927, which I would prefer to call the Emigration and Indians' Deportation (Further Provision) Bill, has sounded the death-knell of Indians throughout the country. Nobody predicted that there would be a sudden change of policy on the part of the Union Government in the light of the friendly gesture tendered by the Union Government to India at the recent Round Table Conference at Capetown. It was generally hoped that the past would be buried and a new era would dawn for the status of Indians in South Africa. Everybody was emphatic. Sir Habibullah, Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir P. C. Sethna and other members of the recent Delegation to South Africa who delivered their speeches here after the conclusion of the Round Table Conference all hoped for the best. It is the general opinion here that they would not have known the dark future; otherwise they would not have agreed to the Agreement arrived at before. But it should be said that there is still misgiving as regards the work of this Delegation in the minds of many. If it was a fact that this draft of the new Bill was known to them and they kept the people in the dark of their dark future, then it is for certain that they have betrayed our interest.

The draft Bill consists of three chapters: one amending the Act No. 22 of 1913, the other amending Act No. 22 of 1914, and he last named "Asiatic" dealings with the registration and the amendment of the Act, 36 of 1908. There has been included the fourth chapter but it only deals with the regulations and the repeal of certain laws which affect the present Bill. The important points can be summarised as follows:

1. The supreme power entrusted to the Immigration Officer, which was held upto the present time by the Minister himself.

Children born outside the Union must enter the Union within three years of their birth with their mother.

3. Forfeiture of the rights of domicile if a person absents himself from the Union for the period of more than three years and if he does not keep on the continuance residence in South Africa for the period of at least three years.

4. Wholesale deportation of those Indians who entered the Union before through illegal means, and who were lately pardoned and considered as the residents of South Africa by the Act of Parliament and the Public Commision.

5. Tempting offers to repatriate the Indians from South Africa. It should be told, at the outset, before I proceed to comment on the above detrimental clavses, that there is no mention of any desire on the part of the Union Government to ameliorate the conditions of the Indians as regards trade, education, etc., in the present Bill whose aim is now quite obvious to weed out the Indian nationals from the country.

The handing of the powers to the Immigration Officer will mean a death blow to the poorer section of the Indian community who will be unable to undertake the terrible responsibility of a gigantic deposit. Further that the reign of terror posit. Further the reign of terror and injustice will replace the present practice somewhat, to appeal to the higher authority in the form of the Minister of the Interior.

OPPRESSIVE ATTITUDE.

The clause of fixing the age limit for the children born in India to three for entering the Union shows in its nakedness the oppressive attitude of the South African Government to reduce the Indian population to the "irreducible minimum." This clause proves beyond doubt the absence of sincerity on the part of South Africa and to tell the truth India has been bluffed through the tall talks of justice of the South African statesmen.

The clause providing for the forfeiture of the rights of the person who either absents himself for more than three years or leaves South Africa before the time limit of three years has expired is the height of injustice as far as the case of Transvaal Indians is concerned.

But the worst part of the draft comes in the obstinacy of the Hertzog Government to persist in adopting some action to deport by hook or crook all the Indians who can be caught into the clutches of the scandalous Bill. It is true that some of the Indians did enter the Union through illegal means, but that is the old old story and they have been already pardoned by the Act of 1908 and by the Public Commission which sat in the year 1915. Nobody thought that the Government would adopt such a measure for the people whose country of adoption is none but South Africa.

The Government of the Union of South Africa is not satisfied with this much. It has gone further. It has drafted an elaborate scheme of repatriation to tempt the Indians to leave the shores of South Africa.

A cursory glance at the Bill will go to prove that Dr. Malan has kept to his word of considering the Indian as an Alien and to satisfy the country that he has at last found out the way to reduce the population of Indians from the country. This Bill which is set for second reading on this Wednesday (27th April) is nothing but the new edition of the old Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill which India considered to be most humiliating and inhuman. This old bill has appeared with compound interest again leaving out the chapter of segregation of Indians which was looked upon as a chart to hurl the stigma on the heads of Indians.

But let it be said without the fear of contradiction that this bill even without the chapter of the reservation of separate areas is sufficient to exterminate the Indians from this country. If the Bill becomes law, more than 75,000 Indians shall be compelled to clear out of the country in the course of the next five years. It violates the very principles of international justice and honesty. It is a record which will ever remain to its ever-lasting disgrace. But will India sit mute and suffer insults at the hands of the arrogant South Africa who has no value of its word? India's honour is at stake again and the present Bill is an ultimatum to India's manhood and its power to resist any attempt of humiliation. What will be India's answer? Will she get up and be doing or cry in despair over its fate?

Indians of South Africa crave the help of India's manhood to protect the long established rights of theirs which are being threatened with ruination at the present juncture.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

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WHAT IS "CASTING VOTE"?

(Continued from page 5).

man Mr. Chinoy said he did not want to give his casting vote but proposed to draw lots.

The plaintiff's case was that the President never gave his casting vote, but merely declined the result of the lot. But even assuming that the casting vote had been given, as alleged by the defendants, it could not be held to be valid under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Justice Blackwell enquired whether the acts of the President would be invalid if his election was declared illegal.

Sir Chimanlal replied that such a contingency was provided for by the Act which also laid down that if any councillor or officer was not properly elected his acts would not be invalidated.

His Lordship said he was afraid the case would be fought to the bitter end, and suggested if a settlement could be arrived at.

Sir Chimanlal: Yes, if a fresh election is held.

His Lordship: I would hesitate to rush in where angels fear to tread.

Sir Chimanlal: It could be done this way. If Dr. Batliwalla voluntarily resign, a fresh election could be held, without the present election being declared illegal.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch, Sir Chimanlal continued his arguments. He submitted section 36 required that the regulations themselves should be in consonance with the conditions, and not merely the process of making regulations. The object was that the regulations should be, in their substance, of such a character that they must strictly comply with the conditions, viz. every question to be settled by a majority, and a casting vote in case of equality of votes.

His Lordship: Without any regulations good or bad, could the Corporation make the appointment by drawing lots?

Sir Chimanlal: Section 36 (Q) requires a majority, even if there are no regulations. If you have regulations, they must still be in strict conformity with clause (Q).

His Lordship: You say the regulations (for successive ballots) are *ultra vires*, because they provide for a particular judgment which is contrary to the bare majority required by section 36 (Q)?

Sir Chimanlal agreed.

MEANING OF "CASTING VOTE"

Questioned again by the Court regarding the meaning of "a casting vote," Sir Chimanlal re-iterated that it must be his deliberate choice and judgment, by whatever process of reasoning it might be. It excluded chance altogether. Wherever lot was allowed, the Legislature had expressly provided for it.

Sir Chimanlal then handed to the Court a plan showing positions where the members were sitting in the Corporation Hall at the time the casting vote was alleged to have been given.

His Lordship (to Mr. Daphtary, counsel for Dr. Batliwalla)—Supposing as a result of evidence I find that the Chairman did not utter the words "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla," what's your position?.

Mr. Daphtary replied that there was no magic in those words. It was immaterial whether the words were uttered or not. The only question was whether the Chairman had decided between the two candidates by giving his vote. A vote was not a matter of writing on a slip of paper, but an expression of the will in any manner.

Sir Chimanlal then read out the evidence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was examined *de bene esse* before his departure to England. Mr. Jamnadas, after referring to the previous proceedings, had deposed that after the Chairman had declared the result of the lot, he asked Dr. Batliwalla to take the chair, without giving his casting vote, and the latter was congratulated.

HARMONY SHATTERED.

When the last sentence was read, His Lordship observed, amidst laughter, "the harmony that prevailed at the time was shatterred afterwards."

MR. MURZBAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. J. Murzban was then examined by Sir Chimanlal on behalf of the plaintiff.

He said he was a corporator for 10 years, and an M.L.C. He was also the editor of the Gujarati daily *Jam-e-Jamshed*. He was present at the election of the President, and he was sitting exactly opposite the Chairman.

Questioned regarding the facts relating to the case, Mr. Murzban said when the Chairman announced that both Mr. Petit and Dr. Batliwalla had got equal votes, there was some noise. After quiet had been restored, the Chairman said he would draw lots between them, and the noise was renewed by some section of the house. Mrs. Mackenzie having drawn the lot, the Chairman said "I therefore declare Dr. Batliwalla."

Did you hear Mr. Chinoy saying "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla"?—No I did not hear those words.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Murzban said there was considerable excitement throughout, but quiet was restored when the President called them to order. Witness would not contradict Mr. Chinoy if he said "I was not prepared to give my casting vote offhand, and therefore I decided to draw lots." Neither of the two candidates, nor anybody else, objected to the procedure at the time. After the result was announced, some members shook hands with Dr. Batliwalla.

His Lordship: Did you also shake hands? (Laughter). I might have done, I don't know. But I congratulated him.

Further questioned, Mr. Murzban said he would not contradict Mr. Desai, the Secretary if he said he reminded the Chairman that he must give his casting vote, and the latter did so. In the noise that prevailed, it was possible that witness might not have heard something that was said either by the Chairman, or the Secretary.

Mr. Murzban was then asked whether he voted for the same candidate in all the ballots. But he was unwilling to reply to it, unless the Court compelled him, on the ground that it would violate the sanctity of the ballot.

The question was disallowed by his Lordship.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the next witness deposed that he was sitting fourth or fifth from the chair. When the result of the ballot was announced, the Chairman did not utter the words "I give my casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla". There was no cheering till Dr. Batliwalla took the chair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daphtary Sir Currimbhoy said he did not agree with the previous witness that the noise was such that something said by the President or Secretary might not be possibly heard by the members. His hearing was quite normal.

The Court then rose for the day.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S LEAD

(Continued from page 6).

legating to the background all denominational and sectarian principles. It is a fact known to all that the Justice Party in Madras have done incalculable harm for the progress of the country. The defeat of the Independent Ministry meant the reinstatement of the Justice Party to the Ministerial "gadi," which, if had happened, would have again plunged the country into the vortex of communalism. The Swarajists represented the Champion of Nationalism—the Congress; and if they had defeated the Independent Ministry and had handed the country over to the wolves of a communalist party, it would have been an unpardonable betrayal of the trust which the country had reposed in them, and they would have had to answer to the charge of sacrificing the principles of nationalism at the altar of communalism. I, therefore, emphatically protest against the disgraceful attitude taken up by "The Indian National Herald" and a few disgruntled members of the A. I. C. C. and consider that their agitation is a deliberate attempt to create further schism in the country.

FALSE CRIES.

Mr. Horniman calls upon the country to adopt the policy of uncompromising N. C. O. Will he please explain what he means by this call? Does he mean that what he wishes the country to adopt is N.C.O. with all the boycotts, Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes? If he means all these, his call at the present juncture is absurd on the face of it. To go back to N. C. O. is not an easy task at present as some people seem to imagine. The betrayal of the country by the Swarajists has already demoralised the people and has shattered all their faith in the leaders. A good deal of preparatory organisation is absolutely necessary before the leaders will be able to regain the confidence of the people, and unless this confidence has been won, there is not the ghost of a chance for the movement to succeed. The cry should therefore be—Back to the Villages" and not "Back to N. C. O."

I trust that the leaders of public opinion would not endeavour to confuse the people by sounding false and discordant war-cries, and as for the present, it is my earnest request to them to put a stop to their internecine quarrels on petty constitutional issues, when other issues of first rate importance to the country invite their prompt and united attention.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen this morning your excellent leader under the heading "Mischievous Propaganda." You have no doubt done a distinct service to the country.

Bombay, May 23.

NEGLECTED CONSTITUTION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH.

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.

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HOUSE COLLAPSE AT DHOBI TALAO,

A three-storied building situated between Second and Third Marine Streets, Dhobi Talao, was pulled down and was being built anew. Building operations had advanced upto the first floor stage, when, all of a sudden, the erected portion collapsed, on Monday morning, with a terrific crash. Fortunately no one was injured.

OLD HOUSES COLLAPSE

NO CASUALTIES

Two old houses in the Trinity Lane, Marine Lines, behind the Wellington Cinema, collapsed all of a sudden on Monday morning. It appears that the houses were not in use for several months past and an erection was being made on the old foundation for the purpose of a new building. The spot was inspected by the Inspector of the Ambulance Division but fortunately there were no casualties. The buildings were three-storeyed and insured.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS DECLINE TO GIVE OPINION

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

The Free Press of India learns that the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council has declined to respond to the invitation of the Ministers to place their views before them regarding the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.

The Party, it is stated, feels that Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar, the Minister-in-Charge of the Bill, has not adhered to his undertaking to consult representatives of the various parties in the Council on specific amendments, mentioned by the Minister, in answer to a question by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Iyer, a member of the Ministerialist Party.—Free Press.

KISBI KARIGARS THREATEN STRIKE.

On Saturday night a large number of Mahomedan workers of Bombay met together at Kabarastan, Play House, when Mr. Jhabwalla presided. The object of the meeting was to discuss the present position of the Kisbi Karigars of Bombay who are being tyrannised over by their employers called the Karkhanadars.

Mr. Jhabwalla delivered an address on unionism and said that the ultimate object of the Karigars' Union was to acquire complete control over the Kisbi work, so that the men might get happiness from the work they do. The object was, Mr. Jhabwalla said, to make the poor, the weak and voiceless a power in the country. The following resolution among others was then put before the meeting and passed: "This meeting of the Kisbi Karigars of Bombay protest against the action of the Karkhanedars indiscriminately dismissing the Karigars on pretences of retrenchment or lack of work and calls upon all the Karigars working in Bombay to prepare for a general strike in the event of a the brother Karigars suffering in the above way."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nga E. Maung, a convict who escaped from Peinsalak Camp on December 23 last, has been lodged in Insein Jail, where he had presented himself a few days ago and sought readmission.—A. P.

A Nagpur message says: "Mr. Jagannatha Rao Dani has been declared ineligible to stand for election to the Central Provinces Council for a period of five years, for having not submitted the return of election expenses, to the Returning Officer, within the prescribed period."—Free Press.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S MEMO TO GOV'T

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union urging the introduction of a system of Seamen's unemployment insurance, as recommended by the Geneva International Labour Conference of 1920, and asking the Government of India to appoint a Board consisting of an equal number of representatives of the employers and employees to settle the wages of Seamen from time to time.—A.P.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHI'S RELEASED ON BAIL

NAGPUR, May 23.

Messrs. Nizamuddin, Hiralal and Rajaram Sukla, members of the so-called "Republican" army, who were arrested under Section 353, I.P.C., on a charge of obstructing a public servant, were produced before the City Magistrate. The accused asked for an adjournment for the purpose of preparing the defence. There were released on bail of Rs. 500 personal security, with two sureties of equal amount and the case was adjourned for tomorrow.—A.P.

MONSOON VIGOROUS

RAIN IN BURMA

SIMLA, May 23.

The monsoon is vigorous over the whole of the Bay of Bengal, and has caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma. Local rain has fallen in Assam and North Bengal. A few thundershowers are reported from the south of the Peninsula.

The weather is slightly disturbed Conditions are favourable for dust-storms in North-west India.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair and Mergui half an inch, Tavoy two, Moulmein one and a half, Bassein half, Diamond Island one and a half, Dibrugarh three quarters, Tezpur half, Dhubri one and a half, Darjeeling one, Jalpaiguri and Cochin one and a half, and Trivandrum half.

Forecast: Extension in Burma, Assam and Bengal.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of severe intensity at its origin about hundred miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph at four hours eight minutes this morning.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Harcourt Butler inspected on Sunday morning the Government Forest Nursery at Namtu, which is experimenting in the reafforestation of areas in the Corporation Reserve. Subsequently he attended a reception given in his honour by the Asiatic Club.—A. P.

A Kalimpong message of Sunday's date says: The Governor of Bengal will return to Darjeeling to-morrow (Monday) via Peshok.—A. P.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar left Madras on Monday for Nandi Hills to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

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MR. V. P. MADHAVA RAO
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IMPRESSION OF THE A. I. C. C MEETING

(Continued from page 6.)

yet there have been people who have failed him; men who have abused him; men who have jeered at him in season and out of season. With the slavish mentality which loves disorganisation persons have called his control autocracy. It is very very unfortunate and very deplorable that the one man who has, after Gandhiji left the control of the Congress, tried single-handed to maintain the dignity of the Congress and to drill it into effective work, is treated with restiveness bordering on disrespect. He is the greatest statesman today in the Congress camp clear-sighted, capable and indomitable; and to see that the A. I. C. C. cannot see its way to stand by him is but to say that the A.I.C.C. does not believe in the cultivation of the virtue of statesmanship.

In my opinion, the Working Committee's resolution on the separation of Sindh, Andhara and Karnatic, admirable though it was, was not thorough enough. Either India has to be reconstituted on communal considerations or not. If it has not to be then to accept the division of India into Hindu and Moslem India is folly. If it has to be reconstituted, it must be done not merely to meet the exigencies of the moment but in order to facilitate a proper development. The Congress having advocated provinces on a linguistic basis, the A. I. C. C. instead of bartering the provinces between the two communities, could have put forward a scheme of provinces on a linguistic basis. If Sind is a separate unit, and Karnatic and Andhra are, is not Maharashtra and a part of C. P. a unit by itself? And is Gujarat not a separate unit? I only wished the Working Committee had been a little more straight or a little more thorough.

Except for this resolution and except, of course, presenting a rather sad exhibition of internal dissensions and frothy and inartistic eloquence, the A.I.C.C., accomplished very little. There was, of course, the eternal question whether every body was a habitual wearer of khadi. There was also the usual talk of Civil Disobedience. And the Madras contigent appeared to have travelled all the way to Bombay for exhibiting its skill in dialectics and to wash its dirty linen. All this only indicates that the spirit of disorganisation was eating up the very vitals of Congress life. It was a lamentable picture and the first task to which the leaders of the Congress ought to set themselves is to organise their followers and to drill the second rank of Congress leaders.

The starry host of the second magnitude in the days of the Home Rule agitation was considerate and orderly. In the days of the Gandhi regime, it was compact and disciplined. In both these periods, it never forgot the respect due to self-imposed orderliness and obedience due to those whom it established in the front rank. Now it seems as if every thing, including the Working Committee, the Congress, the country and its liberties, exist solely to enable these little stars of the A.I.C.C. to twinkle, twinkle and do nothing but twinkle.

If the A.I.C.C. has any political sagacity, it would invest the Working Committee with full powers till the Reforms Commission makes its report and dissolve or suspend its precious self for the time being, vote or collect a few lacs of rupees to be used by the Working Committee for political agitation; and give a mandate, to the Working Committee (1) to set up a central secretariat of the Congress which may strengthen the control of the Working Committee on the Provincial Congress Committees and introduce discipline among the members of the Congress, (2) to establish provincial secretariat to collect information and materials to enable the Working Committee to meet the Commission with better efficiency and greater equipment. But, unfortunately, this will never happen. It is a part of a much greater problem: Have Indians developed party instincts and a spirit of organisation?

FUSION OF PARTIES.

A great effort was made by the Working Committee to bring about the fusion of parties. The effort was in vain this time, and will go in vain so long as the existing conditions continue. Who can combine our "comrades" and our friends who accept the Responsivist creed, in order to accept the Ministerships, in one party? And if they are brought under the name of one party what will be the use or effectiveness of such a party—except of course as an annual debating society You can cut off the co-operators, all of them, and have a small Non-co-operators Congress; or you can cut off the No-changers and combine the Swarajists and the Responsivists under a progressive Congress as it was before the days of Non-co-operation.

THE TWO PATHS.

For the Congress there are one of two positions only which it can possibly take up if it wants to live. One is to be, a body of thorough Non-co-operators which believes itself to be the real trustee of the country's interests; sets itself up in rivalry with the Government official legislatures as the embodiment of the people's will; disregards every frown of the Government and declines every favour; goes to the Councils not to obstruct, because obstruction is and has proved to be utterly impossible, but to keep seats vacant in order to prove its power and influence and by silent scorn to show up a Government which it declines to accept. In this way can the Congress be a body of a few fanatics with an unalterable and high purpose and though it may evoke temporary scorn may in years to come succeed in becoming the "Daily Eirean" of future India.

If this position is impossible or difficult to take, the only other position for the Congress to take up is to become the representative assembly of a nation-wide party of progressive and practical politicians securing progress in and out of the legislatures. In order to achieve this result, the A.I.C.C. must take into its hands much larger powers and reduce the annual December gathering into a propaganda Conference. Not only that, but it must give a seat on its board as of right to every elected member of the Provincial and Central Legislatures, who is prepared to accept the Congress creed. In this way alone can the A.I.C.C. combine the idealistic element elected by the annual Congress and the practical element recruited from the Legislatures. The two elements will act and re-act on each other, make public life less sordid and yet more practical, and frame party programmes for election and put through a number of valuable reforms through the machinery of the present Councils, however inadequate it may be.

The Congress in its existing condition is neither one nor the other. It fluctuates between the No-changers and the Responsivists; it keeps away the sober and practical element of progressive politicians and leaves the control of its destiny in the hands of the wildest lip-obstructionists.

But the A.I.C.C. as it is constituted at present, and the Congress which will meet in December next are not likely to have the courage to take up the first position and will not have the wisdom to accept the latter position; different parties within the Congress with fundamental differences, will be destroying each other's strength and usefulness in the name of Congress itself.

A RAY OF HOPE.

But there is one ray of hope. By a resolution of the A.I.C.C. the Working Committee has been authorised to discuss the constitution of India with the elected members of the Legislatures. The best course for the A.I.C.C. to follow is to hold a Conference with the elected members of the Legislatures not only to frame a constitution for the Government but also to revise the constitution of the Congress and so to adjust that constitution that all the elected members of the Legislatures may have a voice directly in the A.I.C.C., and the A.I.C.C. may be vested with all powers instead of the unwieldy and inchoate mass of humanity which in the December of every year purports to lay down a poliey which every practical man finds it difficult to pursue during the coming eleven months. And then only the energy of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Working Committee will be more usefully occupied in dealing with the Government of India rather than with the recalcitrant and in a large measure irresponsible followers, every one of whom appears to be restlessly jealous of their power and influence.

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SERIOUS FRACAS AT MAHIM.

BLOW THAT PROVED FATAL.

In the course of a fracas that occurred at Mahim, Bombay, on Sunday, at about midnight, a man named Raghunath Pancham sustained a very heavy blow on his head. The blow was dealt with a thick bamboo stick. He fell down almost unconscious and remained in that state till he expired at the King Edward Memorial Hospital on Sunday morning.

Three persons named Appa Sakharam, Sonya Babu and Keshav Sakharam were arrested by the police and remanded into custody on grounds of suspicion.

At an inquest held over the deceased, on Sunday evening, his cousin Manua Bachan gave evidence. He said that on the midnight of the 15th, suspect No. 2 came near the well and took away a bucket which belonged to the witness. He tried to snatch it away from the suspect. In the meantime, suspect No. 3 came up on the scene and took an aggressive part in the struggle. The deceased also came there and a free fight took place. The witness then deposed that suspect No. 2 dealt the deceased a fatal blow with a bamboo stick. The suspect No. 1 gave another blow on the chest with his fist. The deceased fell down as a result and bled profusely.

The jury by a majority of 6 to 1 gave verdict that evidence being unreliable, they were not in a position to say who caused the injury to the deceased. One juror however, held that Sonya Babu the second suspect, was responsible for the injury.

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(3) *Kanwar Pal Singh, Circle Munsarim, Bhanpura (Indore.)*—"In the beginning of June cholera epidemic broke out here, I then sent for 30 pills of Prandata from you. All the patients to whom I gave these pills have recovered from cholera."

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